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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report details statewide trends in the well-being of Utah's children. The statistical portrait is based on 22 indicators of children's well-being, including: (1) prenatal care; (2) low birth weight infants; (3) infant mortality; (4) child death rates; (5) child injury deaths; (6) child abuse; (7) injury hospital discharges; (8) child poverty rate; (9) school meals participation; (10) child care needs; (11) health insurance; (12) adjudication rates; (13) school enrollment; (14) pupil-teacher ratios; (15) per pupil expenditure; (16) dropouts; (17) academic achievement; (18) teen births; (19) teen smoking and alcohol use; (20) youth risk behavior; (21) teen chlamydia infection; and (22) teen abortion rates. Part 1 of the report introduces state goals for children, provides population estimates statewide and by county, and details findings on selected health status measures for Utah counties and for 61 small homogeneous areas within the state. This section also describes a simple strategy for child advocacy. Part 2 of the report provides county and statewide trend data for each of the indicators. The findings indicate that the percent of women receiving first trimester prenatal care has decreased and the percent of low birth weight infants has been increasing. There have been decreases in infant mortality since 1996. The number of child abuse or neglect cases have increased. There have been fluctuations in child death rates, child injury deaths, and dropout rates. The report concludes with suggestions for child advocacy. (KB)

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How Are the Children?

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Utah kids count

Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2000

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Measures of Child Well-Being In Utah, 2000

A report of Utah KIDS COUNT,
a project of Utah Children,
funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Utah KIDS COUNT thanks the following KIDS COUNT Partners for their generosity in helping to underwrite the cost of printing

Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2000

The Fieldstone Foundation

Utah Department of Health/Utah Child Indicators Project

STATE OF UTAH

MICHAEL O. LEAVITT
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY
84114-0601

OLENE S. WALKER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

January 1, 2000

Dear Friends of Utah's Children:

Utah has the ability to be a national leader by creating a model environment for our children. This environment helps them grow into healthy, happy and productive adults. To do this, we must have leaders from all segments of the population, who are willing to investigate problems and carry out solutions. The first step in this process is gathering data which will enable us to make informed decisions concerning the children of Utah.

This data book is the first step. Utah Children, through its KIDS COUNT Project has once again produced a quality, reliable means of tracking how children and their families fare in Utah. Measures of Child Well-Being provides a snapshot look at the realm of child development, from prenatal care through high school graduation.

As we begin the new millennium, I urge all citizens of Utah to look at the data, analyze the problems, and decide where they fit in the job of improving the lives of each and every one of our children.

Sincerely,

Michael O. Leavitt
Governor

Utah KIDS COUNT Project

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Gwen Drechsler 23, 48

Data Book Design and Editing

Terry Haven

Utah Children Staff

Rosalind J. McGee	Executive Director
Terry Haven	KIDS COUNT Coordinator
Chris Chytraus	Advocacy Program Specialist
Jennifer Christiansen	Development Coordinator
Mary Boudreau	Family Law Specialist
Johanna Paplow	Office Coordinator

Additional copies of *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah* are available for $10 each. A reduced price is available when purchasing two or more copies.

Utah Children
757 E. South Temple, Suite 250
Salt Lake City, UT 84102
phone: (801) 364-1182
E-mail: terryh@utahchildren.net

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HOW ARE THE CHILDREN?

How are the children? The Masai tribe of Africa are said to be the most fierce warriors throughout all of Africa. However, when they greet each other it is not with questions of war or weapons or even themselves. Instead, these warriors hail each other with the question, "How are the children?" They know that if the children are well, all is well. They know that the well-being of the community's children mirrors the prosperity of the tribe as a whole.

So how are the children? On the surface it seems like a simple enough question. But in reality the question is much more than it seems; it is really many questions. How many kids are dropping out of school? How many children die from violent causes? How many infants don't get properly immunized? How many teens are having babies before they themselves have a chance to grow up? The answer to the question, "How are the children", is really a puzzle, with many pieces coming together to give a clear picture of how children in our state are really doing.

One puzzle piece confronts health issues our children face, another, the economic environment. There is a piece for education and a piece for safe behaviors. Together, these pieces create a complete picture of how children, and therefore our communities are functioning.

How are the children? What if we heard that question and passed it along to each other a dozen times a day? What if it was the last question we asked at every public gathering or policy setting meeting? When will we be able to truly say, without hesitation, that all the children are well?

So, "How are the children?" As we enter a new year, a new millennium, it's a question that should be on the minds of every Utahn. This book is full of the statistics which can answer many of the above questions. Read through this copy of *Measures* and find out. Then decide for yourself where you fit into the puzzle of child well-being. What part will you play to create a better life for Utah children?

What's New for 2000

This year's book is divided into several "goals" for children. Within these goals, we have provided information on almost 30 indicators of child well-being. These goals were defined with the help of the F.A.C.T. (Families, Agencies, and Communities Together) Data Committee and the Department of Health Child Indicators Project. The goals are:

1. All of our children are safe and healthy.
2. All of our children live in nurturing and economically secure family environments.
3. All of our communities are safe and supportive.
4. All of our children succeed in school and are ready to work.
5. All of our children choose healthy and safe behaviors.

This year's book includes sources and definitions on the topical pages to help users link to sources and terminology and on page 10, users will find a one page "Utah at a Glance" table to quickly gage how children in their county are faring.

We appreciate any feedback concerning these changes and additions. Drop us an e-mail or send us a letter and let us know how you are using the book and how it is making a difference for children in your community.

Terry Haven, Editor

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How Do You Interpret the Statistics in Measures?

Foreword

This is the fifth edition of *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah*. This annual publication of the Utah KIDS COUNT Project is a compilation of statistics that measure child well-being in the state. The guide is used for a variety of purposes including: identifying positive and negative trends in the state to allow policy-makers and service providers to ascertain where programs are effective and where changes need to be made; consolidating and analyzing data relevant to children that can be used as a resource for those applying for grants; providing the media with ready access to the most recent data on children; a resource for all interested individuals who want to make child advocacy a part of their lives.

Through a thoughtful look at the data and analysis of trends available in this publication, action plans can be formulated to further the goal of healthier, happier children.

How to Use the Data Book

Many of the indicators in this book are presented as percents or rates which are needed to compare one group with another or to follow trends over time. **Rates** are calculated by taking the number of incidents in any given category (for example child deaths), dividing it by the total number of individuals in that category (all children), and multiplying by 1,000 or 10,000 to give you the number of incidents per 1,000 or 10,000.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Child Deaths}}{\text{Total number of Children}} \times 1{,}000 \qquad \text{OR}$$

$$\frac{5 \text{ child deaths}}{500 \text{ total children}} \times 1{,}000 = 10 \text{ deaths per } 1{,}000 \text{ children}$$

A **percentage** is basically the same formula, multiplied by 100 rather than a larger number.

As the population base becomes smaller, as it does in many counties in Utah, statistical variation becomes more prone to anomalies. For example, let's say a county has 2 children die out of a population of 75 children. If we divide 2 by 75 and multiply by 1,000 we get a child death rate of 26 per 1,000. If the next year only 1 child dies out of 75 the child death rate would be 13. This seemingly large decrease is a result of statistical variation, and the magnitude of the drop is exaggerated because the denominator (75) is so small. To attempt to minimize chance variations such as these, we use 5 year averages for some of the indicators. This allows the use of larger denominators in those counties where the population is small, enhancing the reliability of the rates. Wherever possible we have also included raw numbers or "counts". While rates are useful for making comparisons and following trends, actual numbers are needed to determine service needs such as anticipated caseloads.

Statistics alone cannot help improve the well-being of Utah's children, but they can help all Utahns make informed decisions. The information in this book is an important tool in identifying problem areas to confront and successes to celebrate. Utah Children invites all citizens of Utah to get involved in the lives of children to make sure our next generation is equipped to be successful leaders and adults.

UTAH CHILDREN

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Directory of KIDS COUNT Leaders

Diane Leonard Salt Lake City, UT 944-5807	Gloria Reynolds Ivins, UT 628-8963	Karen Hahne Orem, UT 225-0100
Afton Wisner Provo, UT 812-1061	Darlene Fadel Kauerz Bountiful, UT 292-1495	Elaine Carter West Valley City, UT 957-1484
Maja Lisa Lusk Taylorsville, UT 288-1716	Jackie L. Lassen Salt Lake City, UT 424-2878	Janet Wade Sandy, UT 523-3776
Amy L. Jewell Ogden, UT 627-8396	Estelle G. Dahlkemper Ogden, UT 479-1800	Diane Spencer Midvale, UT 255-6881
Juliesue Westwood American Fork, UT 375-5820	Sheri Houston Layton, UT 771-7251	Deborah Hopkins Sandy, UT 943-3289
Phyllis B. Hockett Salt Lake City, UT 273-1393	Lesa Ballard Kamas, UT 336-1428	Carole Walker Salt Lake City, UT 584-8226
Cindy Cromer Salt Lake City, UT 581-0194	Heidi Hughes-Meadows Salt Lake City, UT 523-0266	Pam & Farrukah Kahn Salt Lake City, UT 944-3834
Barbara Feaster Salt Lake City, UT 944-0183	Tamra Vardell Hardman Magna, UT 250-5737	Chris Jones American Fork, UT 221-9930
Marcia Knorr Layton, UT 629-4727	Molly Schultz Salt Lake City, UT 255-6881	Cristina Costa Salt Lake City, UT 583-8591
Shelia S. Lewis Cedar City, UT 559-8264	Julie A. Stark Springville, UT 794-1015	Chris Chytraus Salt Lake City, UT 466-6196

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The Advocacy Academy

This year, Utah Children's KIDS COUNT Project hosted its second Advocacy Academy. The Academy, funded primarily by the R. Harold Burton Foundation, is designed to help further our outreach efforts in Utah and train individuals on how to be child advocates.

Thirty individuals were accepted to participate in the Academy. The three-day intensive training session educated the participants in media training, legislative training, grass roots advocacy, and how to give an Advocacy-in-a-Box presentation.

Outcomes

Upon graduation from the Academy, participants become KIDS COUNT Leaders within their communities. This title carries with it several commitments. As KIDS COUNT Leaders they become role models to all members of the community. Participants agree to three basic obligations in exchange for the training:

1. Be prepared to serve as a resource on children's issues. Utah KIDS COUNT will publish KIDS COUNT leaders' names and numbers in their annual data book *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah.*
2. Present at least one Advocacy-in-a-Box presentations in their community in the year following participation in the Advocacy Academy.
3. Develop one advocacy strategy to be carried out in their community.

The KIDS COUNT Leaders (box left) are available as resources on children's issues in their communities. They are trained to give short presentations to interested groups or organizations and can answer questions you may have concerning children in your town

Population Estimates by County for Age Groups

	1998					1997	1997-1998
	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total	% Change
UTAH	2,099,758	203,722	186,793	185,718	214,712	2,065,001	1.7
Beaver County	5,896	491	555	579	584	5,868	0.5
Box Elder County	41,949	4,268	4,452	4,213	3,904	41,090	2.1
Cache County	86,949	9,144	7,632	7,371	9,672	85,690	1.5
Carbon County	20,966	1,661	1,732	1,955	2,248	20,916	0.2
Daggett County	737	66	54	60	60	755	-2.4
Davis County	233,013	24,106	22,835	22,732	24,107	226,974	2.7
Duchesne County	14,481	1,491	1,548	1,580	1,563	14,265	1.5
Emery County	10,989	1,034	1,197	1,257	1,124	10,892	0.9
Garfield County	4,272	377	371	364	376	4,202	1.7
Grand County	8,068	601	611	675	671	8,103	-0.4
Iron County	28,659	2,505	2,400	2,558	3,353	27,783	3.2
Juab County	7,572	694	736	812	809	7,256	4.4
Kane County	6,200	526	547	590	554	6,068	2.2
Millard County	12,249	1,321	1,366	1,305	1,226	12,259	-0.1
Morgan County	7,022	620	735	755	765	6,909	1.6
Piute County	1,402	81	118	119	121	1,396	0.4
Rich County	1,834	201	200	203	181	1,814	1.1
Salt Lake County	850,667	81,346	73,187	70,892	78,443	841,477	1.1
San Juan County	13,711	1,344	1,471	1,592	1,439	13,572	1.0
Sanpete County	21,452	1,773	2,038	2,198	2,936	20,826	3.0
Sevier County	18,452	1,604	1,764	1,978	1,906	18,015	2.4
Summit County	26,746	2,376	2,271	2,218	2,154	25,619	4.4
Tooele County	33,351	2,892	2,891	3,058	3,553	31,465	6.0
Uintah County	25,660	2,499	2,685	2,707	2,518	25,441	0.9
Utah County	335,635	35,213	29,596	29,974	41,986	329,333	1.9
Wasatch County	13,267	1,286	1,277	1,379	1,318	12,774	3.9
Washington County	82,115	7,521	7,333	7,273	9,078	79,436	3.4
Wayne County	2,379	202	217	244	241	2,400	-0.9
Weber County	184,065	16,479	14,974	15,077	17,822	182,403	0.9

Source: County Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

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Population Estimates for Utah by Race: 1998

	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
White male, non-Hispanic	351,161	89,096	83,105	83,684	95,276
White female, Non-Hispanic	338,425	85,068	78,771	79,262	95,324
Black male, non-Hispanic	2,913	579	646	726	962
Black female, non-Hispanic	2,484	632	614	583	655
Am. Indian, Alaskan, Aleut male, non-Hispanic	5,738	1,343	1,549	1,487	1,359
Am. Indian, Alaskan, Aleut female, non-Hispanic	5,691	1,252	1,517	1,483	1,439
Asian, Pacific Islander male, non-Hispanic	10,314	3,320	2,567	2,268	2,159
Asian, Pacific Islander female, non-Hispanic	10,017	3,089	2,419	2,181	2,328
White male, Hispanic	30,316	9,315	7,371	6,493	7,137
White female, Hispanic	28,912	8,736	6,922	6,358	6,896
Black male, Hispanic	924	191	261	244	228
Black female, Hispanic	865	187	241	223	214
Am. Indian, Alaskan, Aleut male, Hispanic	1,016	335	260	207	214
Am. Indian, Alaskan, Aleut female, Hispanic	913	257	247	200	209
Asian, Pacific Islander male, Hispanic	677	167	169	171	170
Asian, Pacific Islander female, Hispanic	579	155	134	148	142

Source: Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, U.S. Census Bureau.

The Census Bureau treats race and ethnicity as separate and independent categories. This means that within the federal system everyone is classified as both a member of one of the four race groups and also as either Hispanic or non-Hispanic. Consequently, there are a total of 8 race-ethnicity categories.

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How Are the Children - Utah at a Glance*

County	% of women receiving prenatal care in first trimester; 1994-98	% low birth weight babies 1994-98	Teen Births, rate per 1,000 teens 1994-98	Infant mortality, per 1,000 live births 1994-98	Injury deaths to children age 1-19 per 100,000, 1994-98	Fall enrollment in Utah schools 1997	Population ages 0 - 17 1998
Beaver	73.2	4.6	27.0	9.2	51.8	1,487	2,013
Box Elder	84.5	6.2	22.1	6.7	35.3	11,252	15,579
Cache	90.0	5.3	18.7	5.4	21.6	19,181	28,904
Carbon	80.6	8.5	29.5	5.1	27.7	4,771	6,670
Daggett	82.5	7.5	7.6	0.0	0.0	187	224
Davis	86.2	6.7	17.1	4.8	25.5	58,813	84,844
Duchesne	82.7	7.3	24.9	8.8	55.3	4,467	5,708
Emery	81.1	5.6	22.6	3.5	61.5	3,228	4,265
Garfield	80.0	5.6	18.0	5.9	41.1	1,179	1,356
Grand	81.3	6.4	29.1	10.3	45.0	1,620	2,353
Iron	86.9	5.3	26.5	4.7	40.3	6,870	9,153
Juab	77.8	8.5	28.4	3.9	77.5	2,123	2,811
Kane	73.1	6.1	14.1	4.7	29.0	1,495	2,028
Millard	89.9	5.7	19.0	6.2	20.9	3,742	4,873
Morgan	85.4	5.7	12.3	5.9	0.0	2,059	2,632
Piute	69.2	8.5	20.1	10.6	45.8	380	412
Rich	86.1	3.1	8.1	7.8	57.3	508	748
Salt Lake	80.9	6.8	26.8	6.0	27.7	180,127	272,595
San Juan	63.5	6.2	26.6	3.6	65.9	3,459	5,370
Sanpete	80.7	7.7	24.4	4.6	36.9	5,519	7,516
Sevier	75.9	8.4	31.8	11.6	41.0	4,799	6,677
Summit	83.6	7.6	14.5	8.0	55.7	5,834	8,260
Tooele	80.4	8.3	37.8	3.9	36.5	8,019	11,138
Uintah	79.2	7.1	25.9	8.2	56.6	6,445	9,603
Utah	86.3	5.5	21.3	5.1	24.3	77,928	115,519
Wasatch	84.3	6.9	19.6	9.3	40.1	3,492	4,831
Washington	78.6	4.9	24.4	6.1	32.5	18,408	27,282
Wayne	78.2	6.4	19.4	0.0	24.8	561	832
Weber	81.1	7.3	39.3	6.4	25.8	41,198	57,104

*More in-depth definitions and sources for data in this chart can be found on the individual data pages pertaining to each indicator.

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Small Area Analysis of Child Well-Being

Assessing health status at the community level is important for many reasons. The following information was compiled by the Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis and provides data on selected health status measures for small areas. Sixty-one small areas were created using ZIP code and county boundaries based on the following criteria:

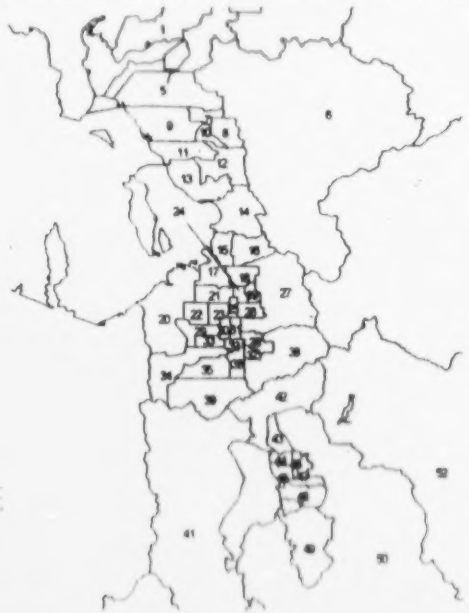
- population size - at least 20,000 population
- county boundaries - whenever possible, sub-county areas did not cross county boundaries. The exception was that eastern Weber County was combined with Morgan County
- income levels - whenever possible, small areas contained ZIP code areas with similar socio-eco nomic status (per capita income)
- local health - areas were constrained so that they did not cross local health district boundaries.

Areas vary widely in surface area. The smallest areas consist of a few square miles, in an urban county, and the largest area encompasses four large frontier counties. The key maps on this page are included to help convey the location of the small areas geographically.

Multiple years are combined for analysis to allow for computation of reasonably stable rates. In other words, to have a greater degree of reliability, multiple years were used to provide estimates that are more reflective of those that are typical for a given area.

Numerical Labels for Small Areas in Utah

Numerical Labels for Small Areas in Utah



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Selected Child Well-Being Indicators by ZIP Code Defined Small Areas

Area	Boundary Description	Infant Mortality Rate[1], 1992-1996	% of Births with Prenatal Care[2], 1994-1998	% Low Birth Weight Babies[2] 1994-1998	Teen Birth Rate[3] Ages 15-17 1994-1998	Child Injury[4] Hospitalization Rate 1994-1998	Child Injury Death Rate[4] 1994-1998	Population
1 Brigham City	ZIP code 84302	7.6	85.9	6.4	25.0	591.7	39.9	27,546
2 Other Box Elder Co	Box Elder County except ZIP code 84302	9.8	83.2	6.0	23.0	445.2	47.8	33,470
3 Logan	ZIP codes 84321, 84322, 84341, 84332	4.0	90.6	5.0	15.4	358.8	18.1	83,050
4 Other Cache/Rich Co	Cache & Rich Co except ZIP codes 84321, 84322, 84341, 84332	5.4	86.8	5.9	24.7	757.8	48.1	43,681
5 Ben Lomond	ZIP codes 84404, 84407, 84412	5.7	82.3	7.1	39.6	567.4	42.7	53,928
6 Morgan/Es t Weber Co	ZIP codes 84310, 84317, 84414, 84050 or Morgan County	6.3	87.2	5.6	11.8	414.5	11.8	50,658
7 Downtown Ogden	ZIP codes 84401, 84402	9.4	69.3	9.0	94.5	762.9	38.5	28,577
8 South Ogden	ZIP code 84403, 84408	5.4	81.4	7.9	37.1	488.7	36.1	36,012
9 Roy/Hooper	ZIP codes 84067, 84315	5.7	87.0	6.4	27.0	473.5	40.7	54,062
10 Riverdale	ZIP codes 84405, 84409	4.8	84.2	6.7	29.5	434.7	13.0	30,829
11 Clearfield/Hill AFB	ZIP codes 84015, 84016, 84056	4.2	83.8	6.5	27.7	385.5	32.4	71,080
12 Layton	ZIP codes 84040, 84041	4.9	84.4	7.4	21.7	380.2	25.1	79,703
13 Syracuse/Kaysville	ZIP codes 84037, 84075	4.6	85.7	5.8	9.6	317.5	43.3	48,510
14 Farmington/Centerville	ZIP codes 84025, 84014	6.2	90.5	6.3	9.0	339.5	25.9	42,419
15 Woods Cross/No SL	ZIP codes 84087, 84054	4.9	87.6	5.9	19.0	506.1	21.7	27,664
16 Bountiful	ZIP codes 84010, 84011	4.1	89.4	7.1	6.5	456.1	32.1	59,201
17 Rose Park	ZIP code 84116	5.9	66.7	7.6	64.7	762.9	69.1	31,852
18 Avenues	ZIP codes 84103, 84114	6.5	79.7	8.4	25.7	639.5	37.9	18,453
19 Foothill/U of U	ZIP codes 84108, 84112, 84113	3.2	88.8	5.8	3.4	449.0	27.3	25,612
20 Magna	ZIP code 84044	8.3	80.0	7.0	48.7	639.8	45.7	32,822
21Glendale	ZIP codes 84104, 84101, 84110, 84152	7.2	61.1	7.9	100.7	1,191.5	89.4	23,500
22 West Valley, East	ZIP codes 84128, 84120, 84170	6.2	79.5	7.4	33.7	512.9	34.3	96,121
23 West Valley, West	ZIP codes 84119, 84199	7.1	75.7	7.2	39.4	647.4	41.2	53,448
24 Downtown Salt Lake	ZIP codes 84111, 84102, 84105	6.3	78.2	7.1	49.6	626.0	41.7	40,732
25 South Salt Lake	ZIP codes 84115, 84165	5.4	71.9	8.5	74.2	783.4	94.7	23,231
26 Millcreek	ZIP codes 84106, 84151, 84109	4.0	85.0	6.2	15.1	551.3	26.1	57,498

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Area	Boundary Description	Infant Mortality Rate[1], 1992-1996	% of Births with Prenatal Care[2],1994-1998	% Low Birth Weight Babies[2] 1994-1998	Teen Birth Rate[3] Ages 15-17 1994-1998	Child Injury[4] Hospitalization Rate 1994-1998	Child Injury Death Rate[4] 1994-1998	Population
27 Holladay	ZIP codes 84124, 84117	2.9	86.3	6.6	11.6	487.7	30.4	49,412
28 Cottonwood	ZIP code 84121	3.8	86.7	6.1	6.9	407.1	23.7	59,205
29 Kearns	ZIP code 84118	6.8	81.4	7.5	29.2	488.9	26.7	104,718
30 Taylorsville	ZIP code 84123	7.6	81.8	7.2	28.6	505.6	25.8	42,719
31 Murray	ZIP codes 84107, 84157	5.8	82.4	7.2	20.5	650.7	36.2	30,429
32 Midvale	ZIP code 84047	10.8	76.7	6.8	41.5	535.1	44.3	31,583
33 West Jordan No.	ZIP code 84084	6.1	85.7	6.3	23.6	407.5	31.4	79,519
34 W. Jordan, Copperton	ZIP codes 84088, 84006	7.0	85.2	6.6	21.5	472.3	31.2	48,066
35 South Jordan	ZIP code 84095 (ZIP code new as of 1993)	2.9	86.7	5.2	7.7	298.5	16.3	55,276
36 Sandy Center	ZIP codes 84070, 84091, 84094	4.5	85.1	5.5	15.7	436.3	24.4	81,832
37 Sandy, NE	ZIP codes 84093, 94090	6.9	88.3	6.0	4.8	410.6	19.1	47,247
38 Sandy, SE	ZIP code 84092	3.2	87.7	4.7	6.6	365.1	30.6	58,885
39 Riverton/Draper	ZIP codes 84065, 84020	5.6	85.8	6.2	16.9	570.1	28.2	56,829
40 Tooele Co	Tooele County	5.0	80.5	8.3	33.1	564.8	45.7	41,608
41 Lehi/Cer /alley	ZIP codes 84043, 84013	4.8	87.1	5.4	20.3	595.1	46.4	23,692
42 Americ. ork/Alpine	ZIP codes 84004, 84003	4.6	86.1	5.7	10.8	475.5	25.9	57,830
43 Pleasant Grove/Lindon	ZIP codes 84062, 84042	8.7	85.9	5.8	15.9	507.0	15.5	45,171
44 North Orem	ZIP codes 84057, 84059	5.1	84.9	5.8	26.5	543.2	38.9	59,092
45 West Orem	ZIP code 84058	4.5	85.8	5.0	17.1	524.1	16.3	42,932
46 East Orem	ZIP code 84097 (ZIP code new as of 1996)	58.8	85.1	3.9	2.9	106.5	8.2	48,836
47 Provo/BYU	ZIP codes 84602, 84604	4.8	88.0	5.1	9.2	301.0	22.8	70,101
48 Provo South	ZIP codes 84601, 84603, 84605, 84606	5.6	86.1	5.5	42.7	514.4	44.3	51,906
49 Springville/Spanish Fork	ZIP codes 84660, 84663, 84664, 84653	5.2	87.8	5.7	17.8	515.0	39.1	69,130
50 Utah Co. South	ZIP codes 84651, 84655, 84626, 84633	4.3	85.2	6.3	23.0	539.2	48.2	33,195
51 Summit Co	Summit County	10.9	83.6	7.7	13.4	505.8	62.8	31,828
52 Wasatch Co	Wasatch County	10.7	84.4	6.8	19.5	521.6	48.4	18,596
53 Tri-county LHD	Daggett, Duchesne and Uintah Counties	8.9	80.6	7.2	24.4	654.6	65.1	62,944
54 Juab/Millard/Sanpete Co.	Juab, Millard, and Sanpete Counties	7.6	79.8	7.3	21.5	648.7	45.9	63,199
55 Sevier/Piute/Wayne Co	Piute, Sevier, and Wayne Counties	12.7	75.9	8.2	27.7	984.3	47.5	31,597
56 Carbon/Emery Co.	Carbon and Emery Counties	3.5	80.8	7.5	27.2	685.9	49.9	46,072
57 Grand/San Juan Co	Grand and San Juan Counties	4.1	68.8	6.3	24.0	350.8	75.2	31,924
58 St. George	ZIP codes 84770, 84771, 84790	5.3	77.6	4.7	21.2	457.6	28.6	69,928
59 Other Washington Co	Washington County except ZIP codes 84770, 84771, 84790	8.2	79.8	5.2	18.6	793.8	44.2	40,689
60 Cedar City	ZIP code 84720	5.9	87.9	5.4	18.5	280.2	42.5	35,333
61 Other Southwest Dist	Beaver, Garfield, Iron, and Kane Counties other than ZIP code 84720	3.7	76.6	5.2	25.6	933.6	64.5	26,351

1 - Rate per 1,000 births 2 - % of all live births 3 - Rate per 1,000 girls age 15-17 4 - Rate per 100,000 children age 1-19

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"Take Five For Kids"

One Simple Advocacy Strategy

Over the years advocates have learned that sending a mailing out to anyone who puts their name on a sign-up sheet or posting a notice on a bulletin board won't necessarily produce more letters or calls to the legislature. There are just too many groups trying to get our attention (many using bright colors...dramatic punctuation... & !!**BOLD** warnings!!).

Just as important, groups with shoe-string budgets can't afford to spend scare resources on postage, paper, and staff time sending out alerts that don't result in calls or letters. If you want to produce results, you might try a version of the following. It has been tried and proven effective.

One year some University of Washington students tried to get their fellow students to write letters about welfare proposals they thought might harm children, but the responses they got just seemed like excuses. In response to their pleas, people said:

- I don't have time
- I wouldn't know what to say
- I have too many questions about it
- I don't have any envelopes/paper/stamps
- I don't know the address
- I can't

Once their anger wore off, the students decided to take the "excuses" seriously: what if these were real barriers, and not just excuses? In the process they developed something they called "Take Five for Kids" — a way to be an advocate in just five minutes or less. Over lunch time every day for a week, at strategically located tables, they provided: sample letters, brief fact sheets, answers to questions, blank paper, envelopes, stamps, the names and addresses of legislators. In a single week they generated several hundred letters on welfare reform.

Inspired by their success a child advocacy group adopted the idea and renamed their legislative alerts, "Take Five for Kids." Just like the students at their table, these alerts include all the necessary ingredients, in a simple weekly "alert"; brief information, brief sample messages, and the information needed to contact a legislator.

People who get the Take Five Alerts say they prop them on their telephones or computer keyboards until they've made their calls or written their letters.

Other groups are following suit, Take Five tables are popping up in the lobbies of hospitals and social agencies, after services on Sunday, at PTA meetings, and similar gatherings. Anyone can set up a Take Five table in a busy corridor, put out copies of brief fact sheets or alerts, along with paper, pens, stamps, and envelopes. People who stop by the table say just knowing they can be advocates for people and issues they care about in five minutes or less is empowering.

Source: "So You Want To Make a Difference" by Nancy Amidei

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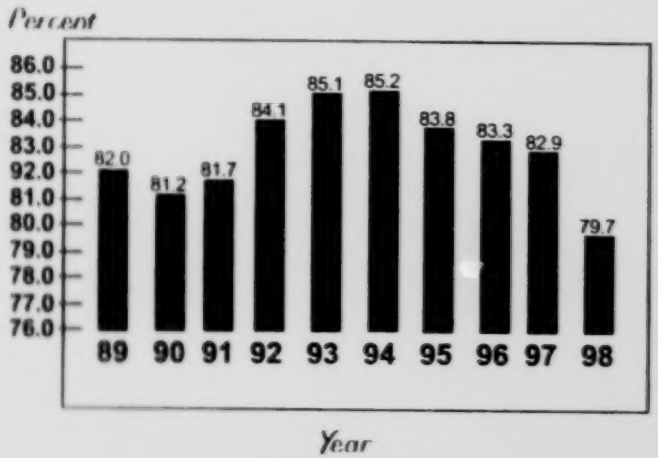
All of
Our Children
are Safe and
Healthy

Prenatal Care

- **Definition:** Statistics are based on the number of births (twins = 2 births, triplets = 3 births, etc.) occurring where the mother did receive prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy by county of residence of the mother.
- **Source:** Utah birth certificate data, Utah Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics.
- **Trend:** Since 1994 this indicator has worsened slightly each year.

Percent of Utah Women Receiving Prenatal Care in First Trimester: 1989 - 1998



Number and Percent of Women Receiving Prenatal Care in First Trimester

	89-93		94-98	
	#	%	#	%
Beaver County	320	78	399	73
Box Elder County	2,910	83	3,041	84
Cache County	7,295	86	8,873	90
Carbon County	1,117	74	1,255	81
Daggett County	44	77	33	83
Davis County	17,137	89	18,634	86
Duchesne County	1,104	88	1,040	83
Emery County	669	73	697	81
Garfield County	248	73	271	80
Grand County	347	73	473	81
Iron County	1,929	86	2,757	87
Juab County	369	72	603	78
Kane County	282	67	313	73
Millard County	834	77	773	80
Morgan County	395	87	431	85
Piute County	57	77	65	69
Rich County	114	81	111	86
Salt Lake County	60,106	81	66,095	81
San Juan County	893	55	871	63
Sanpete County	1,157	80	1,392	81
Sevier County	1,074	81	1,109	76
Summit County	1,163	83	1,570	84
Tooele County	1,828	77	2,446	80
Uintah County	1,736	80	1,632	79
Utah County	29,825	87	36,098	86
Wasatch County	772	83	994	84
Washington Cnty	3,457	71	5,783	79
Wayne County	124	82	158	78
Weber County	13,377	86	14,383	81

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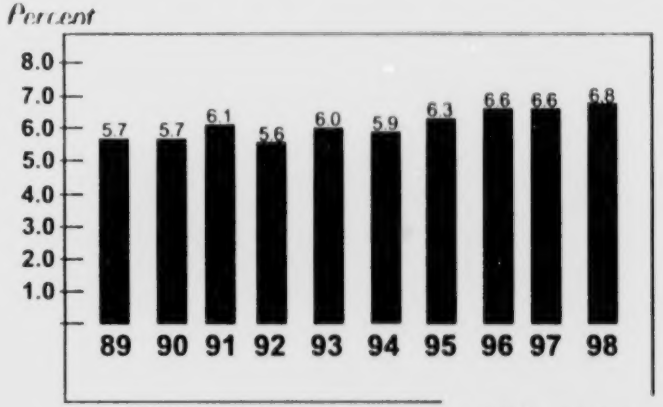
Low Birth Weight Babies

- **Definition:** Low birth weight babies are those born weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5 pounds 9 ounces). Figures given are the percent of all births born at low birth weight.
- **Source:** Utah birth certificate data, Utah Department of Health,Office of Vital Records and Statistics.
- **Trend:** The percent of low birth weight babies has been increasing since 1994 and this trend continued in 1998. Some of this increase results from greater success at saving low birth weight infants who might have died previously.

Percent of Utah Babies Born at Low Birth Weight - under 2,500 grams 1989 - 1998



Number and Percent of Babies Born at Low Birth Weight - Under 2,500 grams

	89-93		94-98	
	#	%	#	%
Beaver County	23	5.6	25	4.6
Box Elder County	205	5.9	223	6.2
Cache County	387	4.6	524	5.3
Carbon County	123	8.1	132	8.5
Daggett County	3	5.3	3	7.5
Davis County	1,034	5.4	1,445	6.7
Duchesne County	86	6.9	92	7.3
Emery County	60	6.6	48	5.6
Garfield County	20	5.9	19	5.6
Grand County	26	5.5	37	6.4
Iron County	123	5.5	168	5.3
Juab County	27	5.3	66	8.5
Kane County	23	5.5	26	6.1
Millard County	42	3.9	55	5.7
Morgan County	34	7.5	29	5.7
Piute County	5	6.8	8	8.5
Rich County	9	6.4	4	3.1
Salt Lake County	4,602	6.2	5,565	6.8
San Juan County	90	5.5	85	6.2
Sanpete County	66	4.6	132	7.7
Sevier County	89	6.7	123	8.4
Summit County	88	6.3	142	7.6
Tooele County	175	7.3	253	8.3
Uintah County	163	7.5	147	7.1
Utah County	1,631	4.8	2,301	5.5
Wasatch County	52	5.6	81	6.9
Washington Cnty	223	4.6	364	4.9
Wayne County	11	7.3	13	6.4
Weber County	1,138	7.3	1,294	7.3

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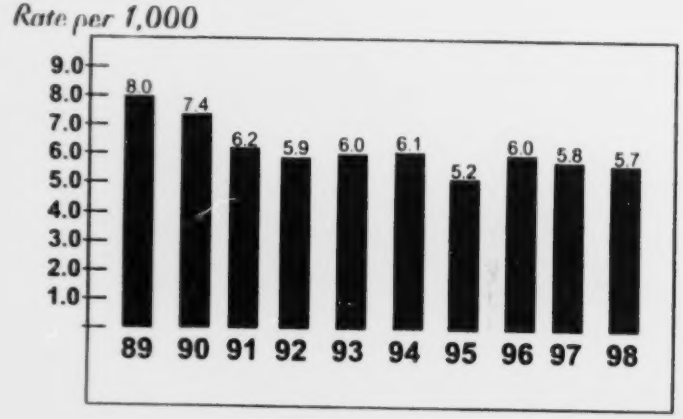
Infant Mortality

- **Definition:** An infant death is defined as death of a live-born infant within one year of birth. **Rates are per 1,000 live births.**
- **Source:** Utah birth certificate data, Utah Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics..
- **Trend:** There has been a slight decrease every year since 1996.

Utah Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 1989 - 1998



1997 n = 249
1998 n = 257

Number and Rate of Utah Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births

	89-93		94-98	
	#	rate	#	rate
Beaver County	1	2.4	5	9.2
Box Elder County	29	8.3	24	6.7
Cache County	40	4.7	53	5.4
Carbon County	8	5.3	8	5.1
Daggett County	0	0.0	0	0.0
Davis County	110	5.7	104	4.8
Duchesne County	4	3.2	11	8.8
Emery County	5	5.5	3	3.5
Garfield County	0	0.0	2	5.9
Grand County	5	10.6	6	10.3
Iron County	10	4.5	15	4.7
Juab County	3	5.9	3	3.9
Kane County	3	7.1	2	4.7
Millard County	10	9.3	6	6.2
Morgan County	3	6.6	3	5.9
Piute County	0	0.0	1	10.6
Rich County	0	0.0	1	7.8
Salt Lake County	526	7.1	492	6.0
San Juan County	14	8.6	5	3.6
Sanpete County	15	10.4	8	4.6
Sevier County	17	12.8	17	11.6
Summit County	9	6.4	15	8.0
Tooele County	9	3.8	12	3.9
Uintah County	14	6.4	17	8.2
Utah County	214	6.3	213	5.1
Wasatch County	10	10.8	11	9.3
Washington Cnty	27	5.5	45	6.1
Wayne County	1	6.6	0	0.0
Weber County	132	8.4	114	6.4

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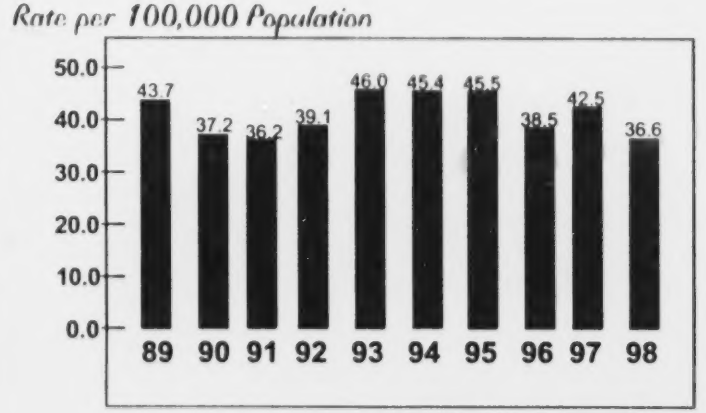
Child Death Rates

- **Definition:** The number of Utah resident children age 1 to 19 who died from all causes. Rates are per 100,000 children.
- **Source:** Utah Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics.
- **Trend:** The rate has fluctuated over the last several years and the 1998 rate is a decrease from the 1997 rate.

Utah Child Death Rate
Ages 1- 19
1989 - 1998



1997 n = 308
1998 n = 268

Number and Rate of All Deaths of Utah Children, Ages 1 - 19

	89-93 #	89-93 rate	94-98 #	94-98 rate
Beaver County	2	22.2	6	62.2
Box Elder County	55	72.3	39	51.0
Cache County	41	29.4	48	30.4
Carbon County	30	81.4	15	41.5
Daggett County	1	83.5	0	0.0
Davis County	146	37.0	154	37.8
Duchesne County	17	61.4	24	88.5
Emery County	14	62.6	15	70.9
Garfield County	6	81.5	4	54.8
Grand County	7	62.4	8	60.1
Iron County	23	54.6	27	51.8
Juab County	9	76.7	10	77.5
Kane County	4	40.7	3	29.0
Millard County	12	48.6	6	25.0
Morgan County	3	25.3	0	0.0
Piute County	0	0.0	2	91.5
Rich County	0	0.0	2	57.3
Salt Lake County	510	38.4	589	41.7
San Juan County	26	92.3	20	73.3
Sanpete County	22	62.3	17	44.9
Sevier County	7	22.4	13	41.0
Summit County	14	49.1	25	69.6
Tooele County	18	35.7	24	46.1
Uintah County	32	67.3	34	74.0
Utah County	191	34.4	229	36.8
Wasatch County	9	43.1	13	57.8
Washington Cnty	39	40.5	55	47.0
Wayne County	2	48.3	1	24.8
Weber County	112	39.6	110	36.9

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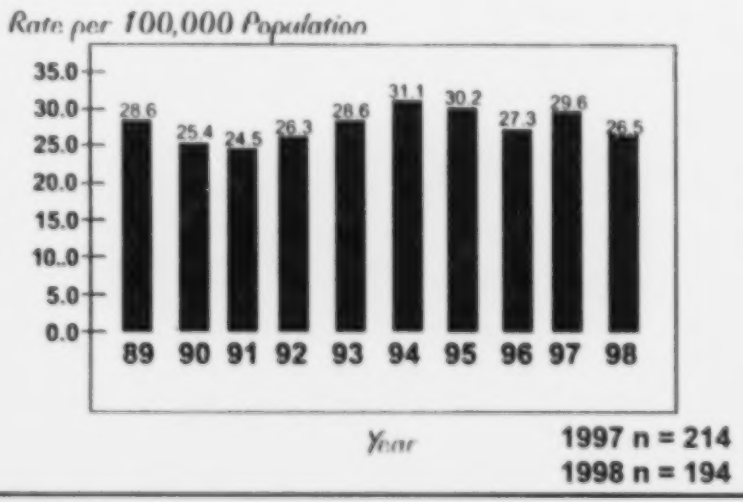
Child Injury Deaths

- **Definition:** Child injury deaths are those occurring to individuals 1 to 19 due to injuries (e.g. accidents, suicides, and homicides. Rates are per 100,000 youth.
- **Source:** Utah Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics.
- **Trend:** The injury death rate has fluctuated over the last 10 years from a high of 31.1 in 1994 to a low of 24.5 for 1991. In Utah, the majority of injury deaths (or sometimes called violent deaths) are due to motor vehicle accidents with suicide a close second for teenage males.

Utah Injury Death Rate
Ages 1 - 19
1989 - 1998



1997 n = 214
1998 n = 194

Number and Rate of Injury Deaths of Utah Children, Ages 1 - 19

	89-93		94-98	
	#	rate	#	rate
Beaver County	2	22.2	5	51.8
Box Elder County	37	48.6	27	35.3
Cache County	22	15.8	34	21.6
Carbon County	24	65.1	10	27.7
Daggett County	1	83.5	0	0.0
Davis County	78	19.8	104	25.5
Duchesne County	13	46.9	15	55.3
Emery County	8	35.8	13	61.5
Garfield County	5	67.9	3	41.1
Grand County	4	35.6	6	45.0
Iron County	18	42.8	21	40.3
Juab County	6	51.2	10	77.5
Kane County	3	30.6	3	29.0
Millard County	12	48.6	5	20.9
Morgan County	3	25.3	0	0.0
Piute County	0	0.0	1	45.8
Rich County	0	0.0	2	57.3
Salt Lake County	346	26.1	391	27.7
San Juan County	19	67.4	18	65.9
Sanpete County	17	48.2	14	36.9
Sevier County	3	9.6	13	41.0
Summit County	11	38.5	20	55.7
Tooele County	13	25.8	19	36.5
Uintah County	25	52.6	26	56.6
Utah County	107	19.3	151	24.3
Wasatch County	5	24.0	9	40.1
Washington Cnty	24	24.9	38	32.5
Wayne County	2	48.3	1	24.8
Weber County	83	29.4	77	25.8

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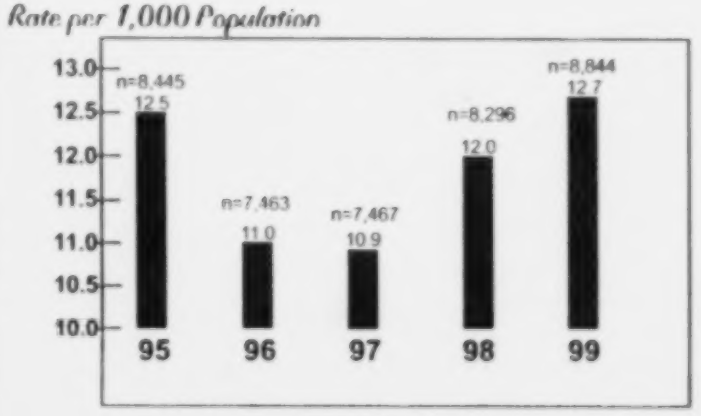
Child Abuse

- **Definition:** Figures given here represent the number of substantiated victims of abuse or neglect and can include sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional maltreatment, abandonment, fetal addiction to alcohol or other substance, physical neglect, and educational neglect. Rates are per 1,000 children under age 18.
- **Source:** Utah Department of Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services.
- **Trend:** Over the last two years there has been an increase in the number of abused or neglected children in Utah. In 1998, there was an increase of 548 cases for a total of 8,844 substantiated child abuse and neglect victims.

Substantiated Abuse and Neglect Cases
FY 1995 - FY 1999



Abuse and Neglect Cases by Planning District*

FY 1999

Northern	2,282
Salt Lake	1,308
Granite	1,820
Cottonwood	1,120
Western	1,144
Eastern	543
Southwest	701

* The total count of victims, 8,884 is an unduplicated count. With the breakdown by region, a victim may be counted in more than one region, thus the total by region is higher.

"Everywhere I go I hear people talking about rebuilding community. And their instincts are right. A sound family is a tremendous advantage to a child, but it's not enough. The parent has to know that when a child walks out the door, there are others who care and will create a safe environment."

John W. Gardner

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Injury Hospital Discharges

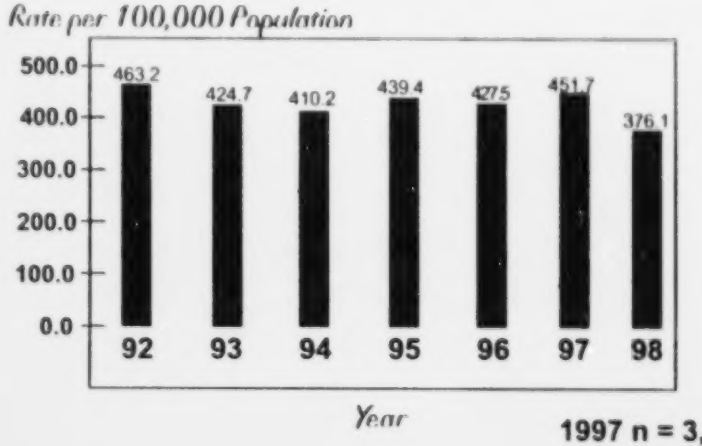
- **Definition:** The number of Utah resident children age 1 to 19 who were discharged from the hospital following an admittance due to an injury. Rates are per 100,000 youth.
- **Source:** Utah Department of Health, Hospital Discharge Database, Office of Health Care Statistics.
- **Trend:** The Hospital Discharge Database began in 1992. In general, all injury related hospitalizations have declined from 1997 to 1998 with the exception of hospital ization due to homicide attempts.

Number and Rate of Injury Hospitalizations of Utah Children, 1 to 19

(suicide figures are for ages 10-19)

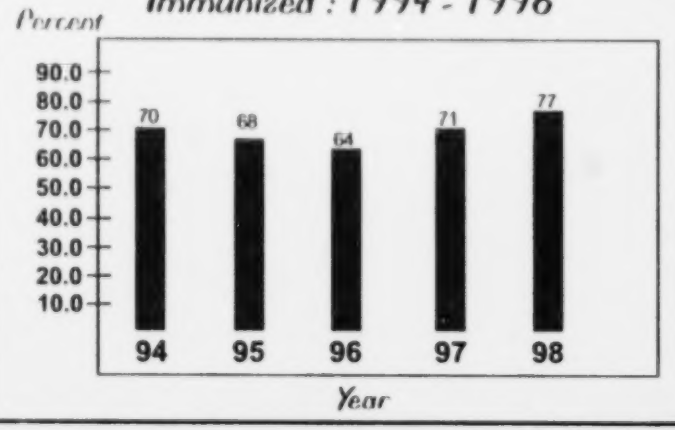
	1997		1998	
	#	rate	#	rate
All injuries	3,270	451.7	2,753	376.1
Suicide Attempts	254	66.4	235	61.5
Motor Vehicle Injuries	593	81.9	574	78.4
Assault Injuries	77	10.6	80	10.9
Firearm Related Injuries	29	4.0	19	2.6

Utah Injury Hospitalization Rate Ages 1 - 19* 1992 - 1998



1997 n = 3,270
1998 n = 2,753

Percent of Utah Children Age Appropriately Immunized*: 1994 - 1998



*To be considered age-appropriately immunized, a child should have had 4 doses of diptheria/tetanus/pertussis (DPT) vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine by the age of two, (included children age 19 - 35 months). Source: National Immunization Survey, National Center for Disease Control and Prevention

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All Our Children Live in Nurturing and Economically Secure Family Environments.

Utah's Civilian Labor Force and Components by Planning District and County: Annual Average, 1998

	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate
STATE TOTAL	1,062,748	1,022,801	39,947	3.8
BEAR RIVER	62,727	60,445	2,282	3.6
BOX ELDER	18,634	17,734	900	4.8
CACHE	43,144	41,795	1,349	3.1
RICH	949	916	33	3.5
WASATCH FRONT	696,707	671,503	25,204	3.6
NORTH	215,836	206,971	8,865	4.1
DAVIS	114,255	110,252	4,003	3.5
MORGAN	3,596	3,454	142	3.9
WEBER	97,985	93,265	4,720	4.8
SOUTH	480,872	464,532	16,340	3.4
SALT LAKE	469,213	453,458	15,755	3.4
TOOELE	11,659	11,074	585	5.0
MOUNTAINLAND	178,397	172,493	5,904	3.3
SUMMIT	13,704	13,081	623	4.5
UTAH	158,686	153,702	4,984	3.1
WASATCH	6,007	5,710	297	4.9
CENTRAL	26,768	25,373	1,395	5.2
JUAB	3,507	3,348	159	4.5
MILLARD	4,527	4,309	218	4.8
PIUTE	510	486	24	4.7
SANPETE	8,755	8,223	532	6.1
SEVIER	8,009	7,636	373	4.7
WAYNE	1,460	1,371	89	6.1
SOUTHWESTERN	57,817	55,446	2,371	4.1
BEAVER	2,401	2,282	119	5.0
GARFIELD	2,657	2,425	232	8.7
IRON	14,204	13,642	562	4.0
KANE	2,469	2,368	101	4.1
WASHINGTON	36,086	34,729	1,357	3.8
UINTAH BASIN	16,800	15,700	1,100	6.5
DAGGETT	404	388	16	4.0
DUCHESNE	5,936	5,492	444	7.5
UINTAH	10,460	9,820	640	6.1
SOUTHEASTERN	23,532	21,841	1,691	7.2
CARBON	9,610	9,010	600	6.2
EMERY	4,094	3,767	327	8.0
GRAND	5,062	4,689	373	7.4
SAN JUAN	4,766	4,375	391	8.2
SALT LAKE-OGDEN MSA	681,452	656,975	24,477	3.6

Note: Numbers have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote accuracy.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, 2/26/99.

An Advocacy Story by Nancy Amidei

Some years ago I was teaching in Houston and on the last day a student raised her hand.

"This may be a cop-out," she said, "but I am a wife, a mother, a student, and I have a part-time job. I can't also be a full-time advocate."

"You are right," I replied, "that is a cop-out."

Few people have the luxury of being full-time advocates. Most don't. But if at this point in your life, all you can give is five minutes a week, then that is your obligation.

If at some point in your life, you can give five hours a week, that is your obligation.

And if there is a time in the future when you can give full-time, great! -- go for it.

But no matter what the available time, so long as even one child needs your voice, the obligation is LIFE-time, not FULL-time.

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Percent and Number of Utahns Living at or Below the Poverty Line

	1993						1993					
	Total		Under 18		5 to 17		Total		Under 18		5 to 17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UTAH	197,121	9.7	73,381	10.5	38,046	7.7	214,620	11.2	93,257	13.6	51,069	10.4
Beaver County	704	12.3	239	12.1	129	8.7	656	12.8	251	13.7	151	10.8
Box Elder County	3,133	7.7	1,229	7.9	664	5.9	3,482	9.0	1,515	9.9	859	7.7
Cache County	8,360	10.0	2,649	9.1	1,391	7.0	8,474	11.4	3,132	11.7	1,851	10.0
Carbon County	3,111	15.1	1,105	16.1	618	12.1	3,209	16.1	1,252	18.5	724	14.1
Daggett County	53	6.8	20	7.8	11	5.9	54	7.5	21	8.5	13	7.2
Davis County	14,337	6.4	5,809	6.9	3,016	5.0	16,694	8.0	7,544	9.2	3,966	6.7
Duchesne County	2,953	20.7	1,205	20.8	671	15.8	2,775	20.5	1,300	22.9	763	18.2
Emery County	1,263	11.7	496	11.3	278	8.4	1,308	12.5	563	12.8	326	9.7
Garfield County	616	14.7	222	15.7	123	12.1	614	15.3	247	17.5	152	14.8
Grand County	1,277	15.7	420	17.4	234	13.1	1,211	16.0	453	19.2	251	14.3
Iron County	3,987	14.9	1,342	14.9	725	11.2	3,979	16.4	1,547	18.1	893	14.4
Juab County	640	9.1	240	9.2	129	6.6	698	11.2	291	12.0	168	9.2
Kane County	917	15.4	338	16.5	190	12.5	897	15.6	363	17.7	220	14.3
Millard County	1,685	13.7	697	13.8	388	10.6	1,655	14.0	756	15.2	455	12.4
Morgan County	289	4.2	120	4.5	64	3.2	280	4.4	127	5.0	76	3.9
Piute County	259	17.8	85	19.3	49	13.9	231	16.6	84	19.0	52	14.7
Rich County	210	11.3	81	11.1	47	8.9	203	11.5	89	12.3	56	10.6
Salt Lake County	73,245	8.8	28,051	10.2	14,014	7.3	79,326	9.8	36,747	13.3	19,613	10.1
San Juan County	3,855	28.3	1,631	29.3	1,026	25.2	4,072	30.5	1,962	34.6	1,175	28.8
Sanpete County	3,124	16.0	1,094	15.3	597	11.0	3,207	18.0	1,267	18.6	771	14.9
Sevier County	2,528	14.3	963	14.8	539	11.2	2,537	15.4	1,089	17.3	637	13.5
Summit County	1,202	4.8	404	5.2	219	4.0	1,246	5.8	474	6.8	265	5.3
Tooele County	2,895	9.5	1,171	11.2	616	8.0	3,084	10.8	1,380	13.6	774	10.3
Uintah County	3,856	15.3	1,598	16.2	912	12.6	3,936	16.2	1,859	18.9	1,091	15.1
Utah County	34,240	10.8	11,517	10.0	5,694	7.1	38,825	13.0	15,553	13.8	8,289	10.5
Wasatch County	906	7.3	335	7.3	185	5.5	1,005	8.9	408	9.5	233	7.3
Washington Cnty	8,629	11.4	3,247	12.5	1,770	9.5	8,712	13.5	3,805	16.6	2,163	13.0
Wayne County	320	13.4	108	12.9	62	10.0	310	13.9	123	15.1	77	12.4
Weber County	18,526	10.3	6,964	12.1	3,685	9.1	21,938	12.9	9,053	16.1	5,005	12.5

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Poverty is defined as $16,530 for a family of four.

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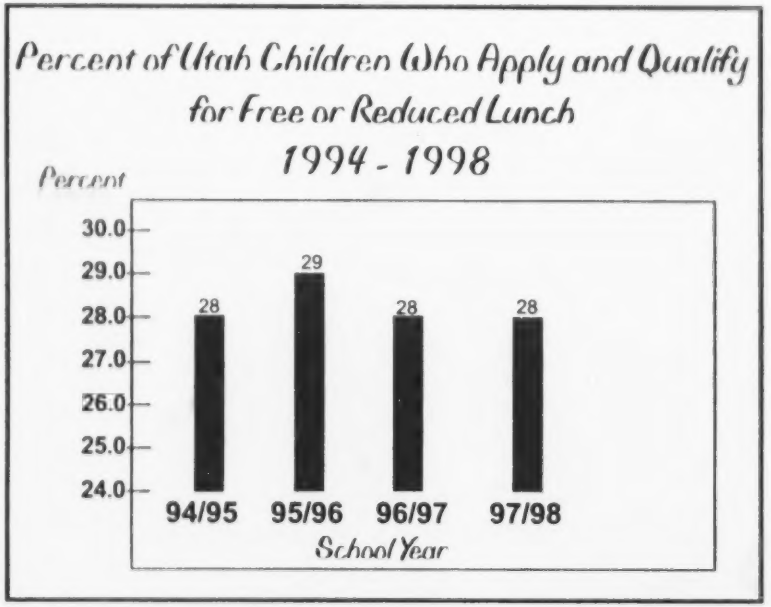
School Meals Participation

- **Definition:** An approved application allows a child to receive lunch and/or breakfast (if served) free or at a reduced price depending on household income. For example, a household size of 4 with an income of $20,865 (130% of poverty level) or less qualifies for free meals; a household size of 4 with an income of $20,866 to $29,693 (130-185% of poverty level) qualifies for reduced-price meals. The reduced price lunch is $0.40, and reduced price breakfast is $0.30.
- **Source:** Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics.
- **Trend:** The percent of students receiving school meals has remained stable at just under 30 percent, indicating that at least 30 percent of K-12 children were living at or near poverty.



District	1997-98 Number	1997-98 Percent of Enrollment	1996-97 Percent of Enrollment
Alpine	9,507	21	24
Beaver	431	29	30
Box Elder	3,016	27	26
Cache	3,540	27	27
Carbon	1,875	39	39
Daggett	69	37	38
Davis	11,722	20	19
Duchesne	2,106	47	49
Emery	1,167	36	38
Garfield	518	44	43
Grand	681	42	42
Granite	21,908	29	29
Iron	2,414	35	34
Jordan	11,551	16	16
Juab	653	36	34
Kane	668	45	40
Millard	1,722	46	46
Morgan	377	18	18
Nebo	5,325	27	30
No. Sanpete	1,157	45	46
No. Summit	179	19	20
Park City	295	8	6
Piute	265	70	70
Rich	275	54	53
San Juan	2,318	67	67
Sevier	1,958	41	41
So. Sanpete	1,338	45	45
So. Summit	219	17	17
Tintic	259	82	76
Tooele	2,630	33	35
Uintah	2,612	41	41
Wasatch	529	15	18
Washington	4,639	25	24
Wayne	310	55	55
Weber	5,185	18	19
Salt Lake	12,638	49	48
Ogden	7,770	61	58
Provo	4,597	34	33
Logan	2,037	34	33
Murray	1,214	18	17
Statewide:	**131,674**	**28**	**28**

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Estimated Child Care Need

- **Source:** The information on this page comes from a report compiled by the Department of Workforce Services, Office of Child Care.

- **Trend:** As can be seen in the information to the right, there is currently an estimated 142,100 children in need of child care in Utah. To meet the needs noted, there are only approximately 35,487 licensed child care slots available in Utah.

A recent customer survey of Child Care Resource and Referral parents showed 41.6% of the respondents said "no openings" was a barrier to finding care. In addition, 32.4% indicated that "schedule problems" was a barrier to finding care. While the chart below seems to indicate a large amount of vacancies, the reality is that many of the women moving from welfare to work are finding jobs where work hours fall outside of the "normal" 8:00 to 5:00 hours. For these women and children alternate child care is a must and not readily available. Also, while licensed for a specific number of children, some child care providers do not take as many children as they are licensed for.

Licensed Child Care Slots and Vacancies

Fourth Quarter FY 1999, (April 1 - June 30)

	slots	vacancies
Infant/Toddler	4,531	809
Age 2 thru Kindergarten	25,112	5,429
School-Age	5,844	1,383
Total	**35,487**	**7,621**

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Estimates of the Potential Number of Utah Children Needing Child Care – 1999 and 2003

	1999	2003
1. Estimated population ages 0-12 years		
age 0 - five	252,100	278,400
age 6 - 12	259,900	277,400
Total	512,000	555,800
2. Number of children age 0 - 5		
Living w/both parents	217,100	239,800
both parents in labor force	110,300	121,800
both work 35+ hours	42,700	47,100
Living with one parent	35,000	38,600
parent in labor force	23,000	25,300
at work 35+ hours	14,100	15,600
3. Number of children age 6 - 12		
Living with both parents	224,000	238,000
both parents in labor force	138,500	147,200
both work 35+ hours	63,600	67,600
Living with one parent	35,900	39,400
parent in labor force	29,400	32,300
at work 35+ hours	21,700	23,800
4. Total Potential child care children	**142,100**	**154,100**

Note: The relationships between the numbers in items 2-4 are based on 1990 Census data. An additional factor for consideration: Because of Utah's economic expansion since 1990, it is likely that relatively more parents are in the labor force. But a lot of the expansion jobs are part-time. Thus, the impact on the "potential day care children" totals may be relatively small.

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Children Without Health Insurance

- **Definition:** The number of children age 17 or under with no health insurance coverage.
- **Source:** 1991 and 1996 Utah Health Status Surveys, Utah Department of Health.
- **Trend:** In 1996, 8.6% of Utah children were without any type of health insurance. This is down from the 1991 per centage of 10.2. Utah's Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which began serving the public in August 1998, will serve an estimated 30,000 low-income children. The state's contribution to CHIP is heavily leveraged by federal dollars (approximately 80% federal, 20% state).

  The highest proportion of children without health care coverage was found in Tri-County (Uintah, Daggett and Duchesne), and Southwest (Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington) Health Districts.

Utah Children (17 and under) Without Health Insurance by Local Health District Office

	1996	
	Number	Percent
Bear River	2,292	5.4
Central	2,346	12.0
Davis	2,072	2.8
Salt Lake	25,288	9.8
Southeastern	1,316	7.6
Southwest	5,356	15.3
Summit	420	6.2
Tooele	662	7.8
Tri-county	2,182	15.7
Utah County	9,033	8.2
Wasatch County	481	11.7
Weber-Morgan	4,227	7.3

CHIP - Children's Health Insurance Program

CHIP, a new health insurance program administered through the Utah Department of Health, provides affordable health insurance for working families who have children under 19, earn too much for Medicaid, and cannot afford health insurance. CHIP benefits include:

◆hospital and emergency care ◆physician visits ◆well-child check-ups
◆immunizations ◆mental health services (limited) ◆eye and hearing exams
◆dental care

There is no monthly insurance premium and co-payments are as low as $5 depending on family income. A child living in a family of four which makes between $21,876 and $32,900 may qualify for CHIP based on 1998 guidelines.

For more information about CHIP or to apply contact the Health Resource Line for the number of the nearest CHIP office at 1-888-222-2542.

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Juvenile and Adult Adjudication Rates

- **Definition:** The following rates represent the number of referrals (for juveniles) or the number of filings (for adult) to court for the various offenses examined. Juveniles rates are for youth through age 17 and adult statistics are for individuals 18 or over. Rates are per 1,000 population. The referrals/filings do not include those cases where the victims did not press charges or where the police decided there was not enough evidence to warrant adjudication. These are only the cases which actually made it to court.

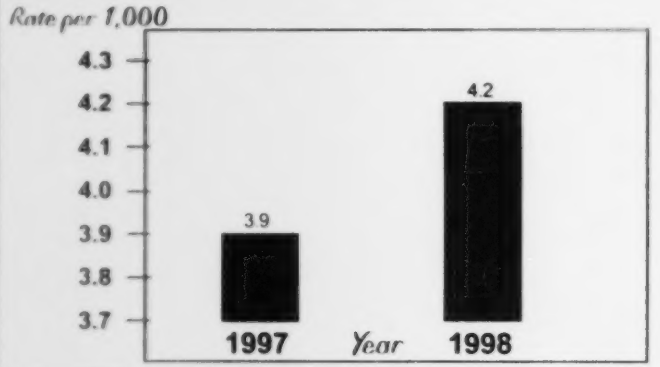
  Eight separate offense categories are examined below. They include:

  - Domestic violence cases filed in court
  - Substance abuse cases in juvenile court
  - Drug related offenses in juvenile court
  - Alcohol related offenses in juvenile court
  - Property crime offenses in juvenile court
  - Violent crime offenses in juvenile court - violent crimes are those committed against another person such as murder, rape, and assault. They include property crimes which are committed with a weapon. In 1997 there were 26 cases of property crimes with a weapon and in 1998 there were 39 cases.
  - Property and violent crime offenses in adult court
  - Truancy offenses in juvenile court

- **Source:** Administrative Office of the Courts.

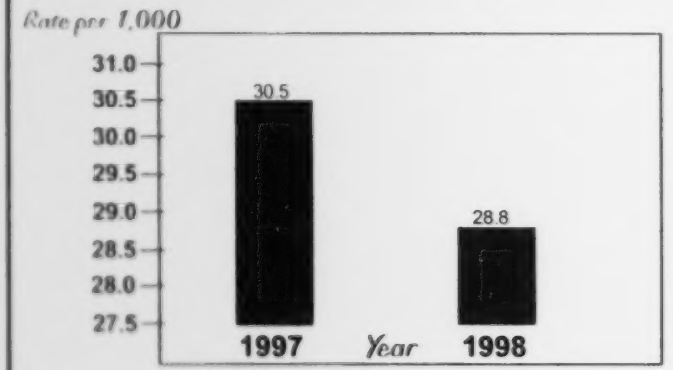
- **Trend:** Only two of the offense categories increased or worsened from 1997 to 1998. These were the number of domestic violence cases filed in court and the number of alcohol related offenses in juvenile court. All the other categories either remained the same or decreased slightly.

Domestic Violence Cases Filed in Court



	#	rate
1997	5,286	3.9
1998	5,817	4.2

Substance Abuse Offenses in Juvenile Court



	#	rate
1997	21,172	30.5
1998	20,213	28.8

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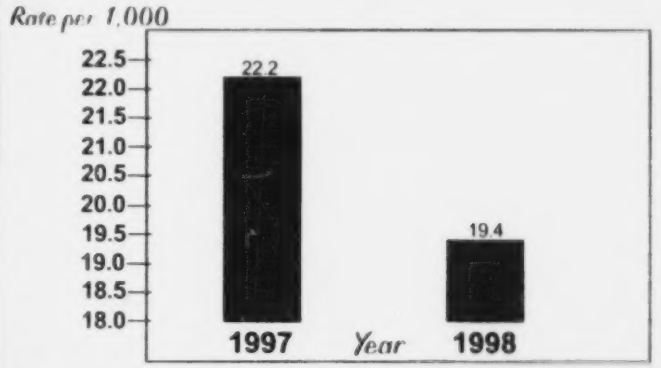
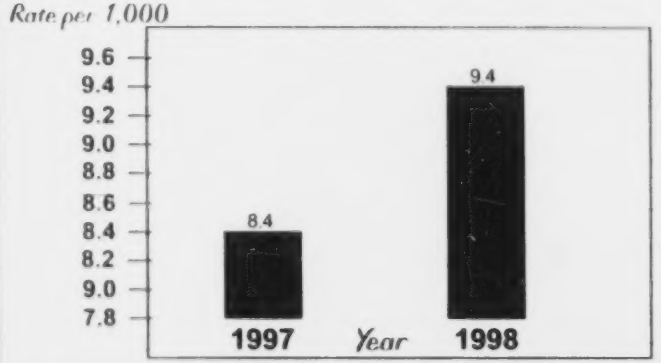
Drug Related Offenses in Juvenile Court



	#	rate
1997	15,377	22.2
1998	13,609	19.4

Alcohol Related Offenses in Juvenile Court



	#	rate
1997	5,795	8.4
1998	6,604	9.4

[1]Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2000

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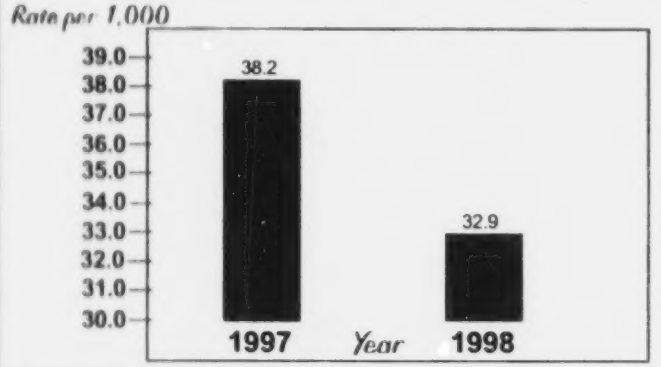
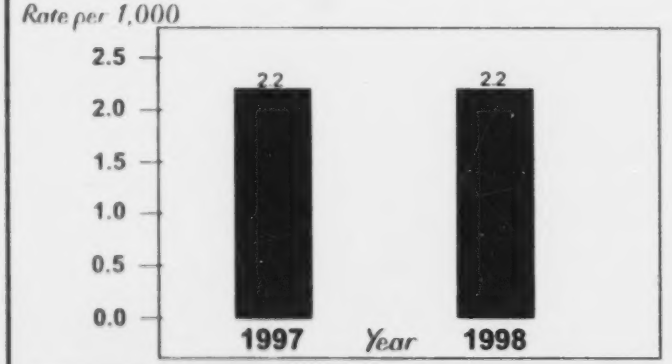
Property Crime Offenses in Juvenile Court



	#	rate
1997	26,488	38.2
1998	23,073	32.9

Violent Crime Offenses in Juvenile Court



	#	rate
1997	1,550	2.2
1998	1,572	2.2

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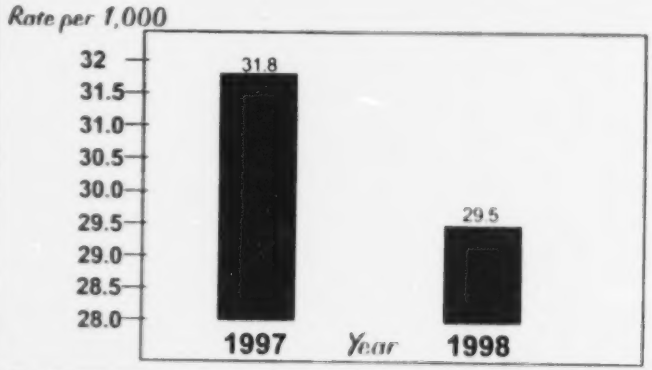
We are willing to get tough on teens who trouble us; we are less willing to get tough on conditions that create troubled teens...We are ready to invest in more detention centers, prisons and "orphanages"; we are less willing to invest in families, schools, neighborhoods and community organizations."

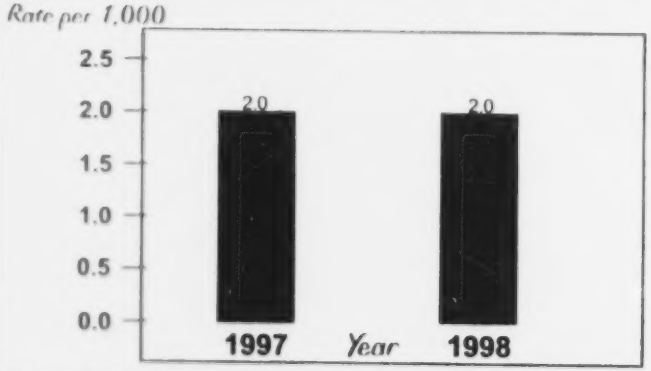
Judith B. Erickson
Indiana Youth Institution

Property & Violent Crime Offenses in Adult Court



	#	rate
1997	43,638	31.8
1998	41,191	29.5

Truancy Offenses in Juvenile Court



	#	rate
1997	1,374	2.0
1998	1,396	2.0

"Each of us must come to care about everyone else's children. We must recognize that the welfare of our children and grandchildren is intimately linked to the welfare of all other people's children. After all, when one of our children needs some lifesaving surgery, someone else's child will perform it. If one of our children is threatened or harmed by violence, someone else's child will be responsible for the violent act. The good life for our own children can be secured only if a good life is also secured for all other people's children."

Lillian Katz

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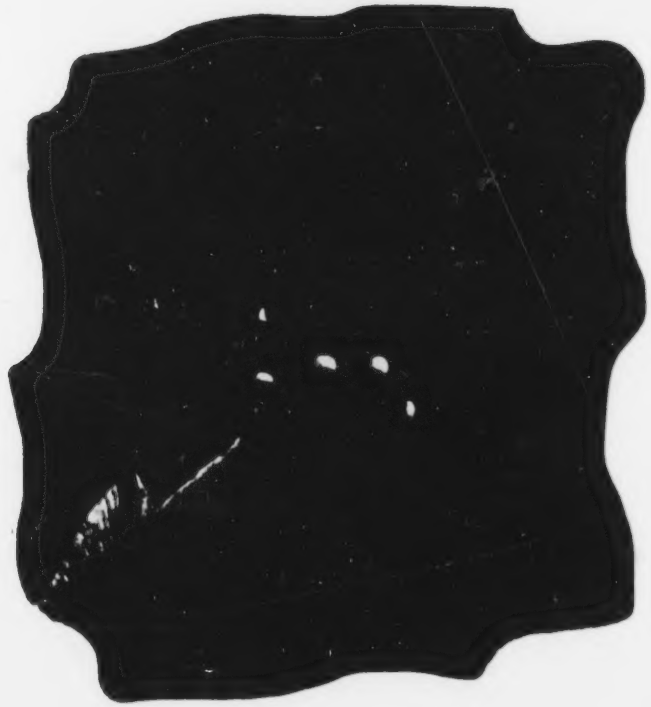

All Our
Children Succeed
in School and are
Ready to Work.

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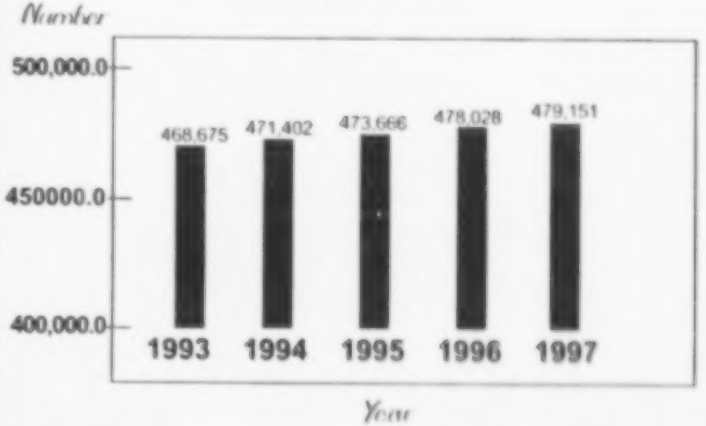
How Many Children Are Enrolled in Utah Schools?

School Enrollment

- **Definition:** Enrollment figures include the number of students enrolled in the fall of each school year. The Average Annual Rate of Change is for a five year period from 1993 to 1997.
- **Source:** Utah State Office of Education, School Finance and Statistics.
- **Trend:** Since 1993, the average annual growth in Utah schools has been 0.6%. Twelve counties have experienced a negative average growth rate while 17 have seen a positive growth rate. The highest rate is in Summit County at 4.5%.

Utah currently has 479,151 children enrolled in public schools. There has been a steady increase each year.

Number of Children Enrolled in Utah Schools 1993 - 1997



Fall Enrollment in Utah Schools

District	1996	1997	Average Annual Rate of Change
Alpine	43,719	44,694	1.8%
Beaver	1,516	1,487	1.6%
Box Elder	11,305	11,252	-0.2%
Cache	13,203	13,248	0.8%
Carbon	4,943	4,771	-1.5%
Daggett	215	187	-0.5%
Davis	58,835	58,813	0.4%
Duchesne	4,543	4,467	-0.3%
Emery	3,313	3,228	-1.5%
Garfield	1,144	1,179	0.8%
Grand	1,605	1,620	0.3%
Granite	75,887	74,393	-1.6%
Iron	6,543	6,870	4.1%
Jordan	72,747	73,180	1.0%
Juab	1,781	1,807	3.0%
Kane	1,429	1,495	1.7%
Millard	3,803	3,742	-1.0%
Morgan	2,056	2,059	0.7%
Nebo	19,256	19,560	2.3%
No. Sanpete	2,520	2,558	1.3%
No. Summit	978	966	-0.3%
Park City	3,354	3,603	6.9%
Piute	369	380	0.4%
Rich	547	508	-2.6%
San Juan	3,481	3,459	-0.6%
Sevier	4,971	4,799	-0.6%
So. Sanpete	2,978	2,961	-0.1%
So. Summit	1,270	1,265	2.5%
Tintic	325	316	6.4%
Tooele	7,716	8,019	2.3%
Uintah	6,644	6,445	-1.4%
Wasatch	3,478	3,492	2.1%
Washington	18,078	18,408	4.2%
Wayne	605	561	-1.3%
Weber	28,385	28,401	1.1%
Salt Lake	25,397	25,614	-0.1%
Ogden	12,834	12,797	0.0%
Provo	13,544	13,674	-0.1%
Logan	5,830	5,933	0.4%
Murray	6,881	6,940	0.4%
Statewide:	**478,028**	**479,151**	**0.6%**

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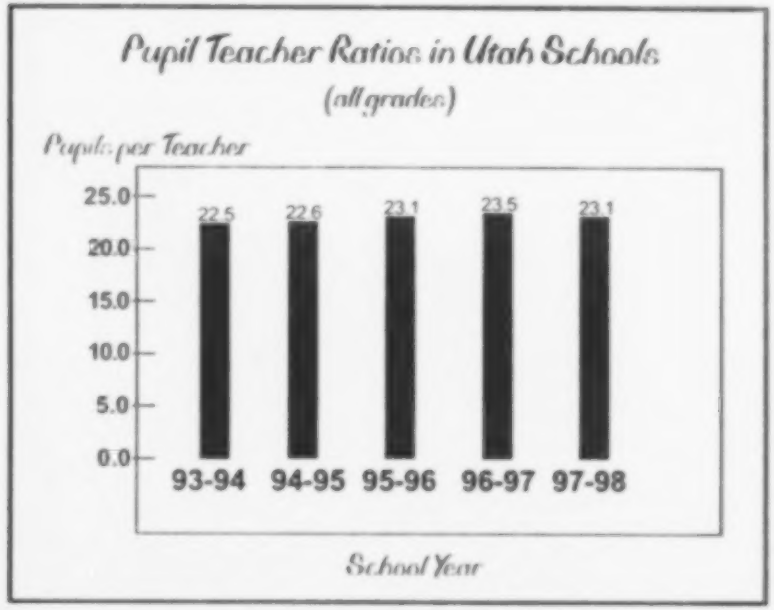
Pupil/Teacher Ratios

- **Definition:** Pupil/Teacher ratios are calculated by taking the total number of students divided by the total number of teachers. Interns and resource teachers are included. Special education students are not included in the per pupil ratios in the chart below.
- **Source:** Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics.
- **Trend:** Due to a change in methodology, data for 1995-96 and later are not comparable to earlier data. Relatively little change has occurred between 1996-97 and 1997-98, however, all three grade levels (Kindergarten, 1-6, and 7-12) saw slight decreases.



Pupil Teacher Ratios in Utah Schools

District	Kindergarten	Grades1-6	Grades 7-12
Alpine	20.7	22.9	26.7
Beaver	16.7	19.1	22.6
Box Elder	18.2	20.1	24.0
Cache	20.1	21.3	24.9
Carbon	18.6	21.5	22.1
Daggett	4.5	15.7	10.4
Davis	20.2	22.1	26.7
Duchesne	18.6	21.1	22.9
Emery	11.7	19.2	21.1
Garfield	8.5	18.0	18.1
Grand	24.0	18.1	19.0
Granite	19.4	22.4	24.3
Iron	24.1	31.0	26.6
Jordan	23.1	22.3	26.7
Juab	24.4	22.3	25.1
Kane	15.1	21.0	23.7
Millard	19.0	21.3	19.4
Morgan	16.9	20.6	21.2
Nebo	24.1	20.1	26.4
No. Sanpete	21.2	24.3	24.9
No. Summit	16.9	19.4	20.6
Park City	18.3	21.0	18.8
Piute	10.5	21.5	16.1
Rich	8.7	12.8	13.8
San Juan	15.6	19.6	15.7
Sevier	20.2	21.6	24.3
So. Sanpete	20.3	23.8	19.2
So. Summit	20.5	19.5	18.3
Tintic	11.4	16.1	13.1
Tooele	23.7	21.9	22.4
Uintah	21.6	20.9	23.5
Wasatch	21.1	20.2	23.2
Washington	22.8	23.5	24.2
Wayne	13.3	16.6	15.8
Weber	21.8	23.2	25.7
Salt Lake	18.4	20.8	24.2
Ogden	17.2	19.5	20.3
Provo	17.7	21.6	23.1
Logan	22.9	20.2	23.4
Murray	20.9	20.9	23.4
Statewide:	**20.3**	**21.9**	**24.7**

[1]**Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2000**

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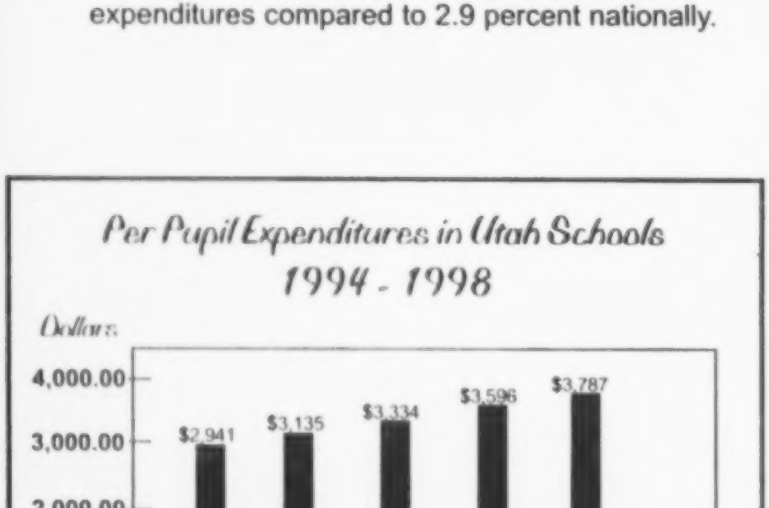
Per Pupil Expenditures

- **Definition:** Per pupil expenditures are determined by dividing total net current expenditures by fall enrollment. Property, equipment, community services, and debt service expenditures are excluded.
- **Source:** Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics, and the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.
- **Trend:** Per pupil expenditures has risen every year but Utah is still below the national level of $6,131 and **ranks last in the nation**. Between 1997 and 1998 Utah saw a 5.3 percent increase in per pupil expenditures compared to 2.9 percent nationally.



Per Pupil Expenditures in Utah Schools

District	1997	1998	1997-1998 Change
Alpine	$3,224	$3,433	6.5%
Beaver	$3,668	$4,064	10.8%
Box Elder	$3,543	$3,787	6.9%
Cache	$3,365	$3,541	5.2%
Carbon	$4,308	$4,650	7.9%
Daggett	$8,651	$10,455	20.9%
Davis	$3,432	$3,566	3.9%
Duchesne	$4,137	$4,229	2.2%
Emery	$4,292	$4,837	12.7%
Garfield	$5,132	$5,458	6.4%
Grand	$3,989	$4,559	14.3%
Granite	$3,472	$3,677	5.9%
Iron	$3,931	$4,040	2.8%
Jordan	$3,352	$3,491	4.1%
Juab	$3,619	$3,635	0.4%
Kane	$4,533	$4,514	-0.4%
Millard	$4,474	$4,824	7.8%
Morgan	$3,776	$3,951	4.6%
Nebo	$3,255	$3,336	2.5%
No. Sanpete	$3,783	$3,841	1.5%
No. Summit	$4,449	$4,661	4.8%
Park City	$4,414	$4,935	11.8%
Piute	$6,706	$7,515	12.1%
Rich	$6,147	$6,983	13.6%
San Juan	$6,047	$6,321	4.5%
Sevier	$3,598	$3,898	8.3%
So. Sanpete	$3,756	$4,008	6.7%
So. Summit	$4,214	$4,646	10.3%
Tintic	$8,138	$8,029	-1.3%
Tooele	$3,745	$3,699	-1.2%
Uintah	$3,958	$4,046	2.2%
Wasatch	$3,405	$3,744	10.0%
Washington	$3,386	$3,460	2.2%
Wayne	$5,322	$6,057	13.8%
Weber	$3,363	$3,519	4.6%
Salt Lake	$4,090	$4,562	11.5%
Ogden	$4,175	$4,394	5.2%
Provo	$4,314	$4,515	4.7%
Logan	$3,578	$3,634	1.6%
Murray	$4,044	$4,344	7.4%
Statewide:	**$3,596**	**$3,787**	**5.3%**

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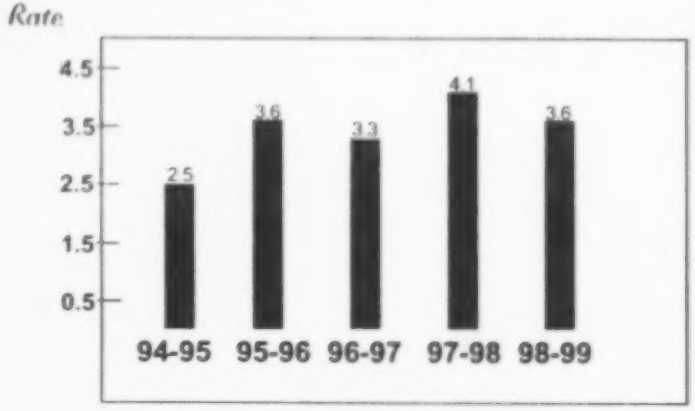
Dropouts

- **Definition:** Dropout figures are obtained by taking the sum of dropouts from grades 7 through 12 for a given school year and dividing by the number enrolled in those grades as of October 1. The figure is presented as a percentage of all students.
- **Source:** Utah State Office of Education, School Finance and Statistics.
- **Trend:** Dropout rates have fluctuated over the last several years. This year's rate of 3.6% is down from the 1997-98 rate of 4.1.

Dropout Rates for Utah Teens
(grades 7 - 12)



Drop-Out Rates for Teens, grade 7 - 12

District	1997-98		1998-99	
	#	%	#	%
Alpine	543	2.6	352	1.7
Beaver	9	1.3	4	0.5
Box Elder	195	3.5	136	2.5
Cache	59	0.9	134	2.1
Carbon	89	3.7	37	1.6
Daggett	0	0.0	2	2.0
Davis	462	1.6	465	1.6
Duchesne	28	1.3	37	1.7
Emery	7	0.4	12	0.8
Garfield	6	1.0	4	0.7
Grand	21	2.8	14	1.8
Granite	3,686	NA	2,862	8.4
Iron	26	0.8	62	1.9
Jordan	1,235	3.6	1,187	3.4
Juab	8	0.9	9	1.1
Kane	19	2.5	9	1.2
Millard	21	1.1	8	0.4
Morgan	7	0.7	8	0.8
Nebo	138	1.5	144	1.6
No. Sanpete	27	2.2	5	0.4
No. Summit	3	0.6	4	0.9
Park City	25	1.5	30	1.7
Piute	3	1.3	0	0.0
Rich	0	0.0	2	0.8
San Juan	41	2.6	25	1.6
Sevier	98	4.0	87	3.7
So. Sanpete	22	1.5	7	0.5
So. Summit	5	0.8	5	0.8
Tintic	3	1.9	0	0.0
Tooele	88	2.4	132	3.6
Uintah	118	3.8	210	6.8
Wasatch	29	1.7	23	1.3
Washington	173	2.0	162	1.8
Wayne	0	0.0	0	0.0
Weber	172	1.2	281	2.1
Salt Lake	1,615	NA	1,236	NA
Ogden	251	4.5	263	4.8
Provo	55	0.9	32	0.5
Logan	31	1.1	17	0.6
Murray	38	1.1	36	1.1
Statewide	**9,356**	**4.1**	**8,043**	**3.6**

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Fall 1998 Stanford Achievement Test Results

	Grade 5						Grade 8						Grade 11					
District	**M**	**R**	**L**	**S**	**SS**	**C**	**M**	**R**	**L**	**S**	**SS**	**C**	**M**	**R**	**L**	**S**	**SS**	**C**
Alpine	52	52	50	65	56	55	60	53	54	62	58	57	73	65	53	67	62	64
Beaver	52	52	47	60	51	54	62	56	50	54	58	54	73	55	47	67	52	59
Box Elder	52	49	44	65	56	52	62	53	47	58	52	55	68	60	53	62	52	58
Cache	56	61	53	71	61	59	64	56	54	67	58	58	73	65	53	67	62	62
Carbon	39	42	35	55	35	41	45	46	43	47	52	47	57	50	41	62	52	50
Daggett	71	47	50	71	61	58	66	51	43	58	52	58	68	55	53	40	68	57
Davis	49	52	47	65	56	53	62	53	54	58	58	57	68	60	53	67	62	61
Duchesne	46	44	35	55	44	43	64	48	43	58	45	52	57	50	35	62	52	52
Emery	44	39	35	46	39	41	54	46	37	54	52	49	63	55	53	53	52	53
Garfield	52	47	50	65	56	52	64	43	37	47	32	46	68	50	41	53	52	54
Grand	46	52	44	60	39	50	54	59	47	58	62	56	57	55	41	62	52	54
Granite	44	37	38	55	44	43	54	48	43	54	52	50	68	55	53	62	52	57
Iron	49	47	38	60	51	48	50	46	40	54	52	48	63	55	47	67	52	56
Jordan	49	49	47	65	56	52	60	56	50	58	58	57	68	60	53	67	62	63
Juab	62	49	53	65	56	56	56	53	50	72	58	57	63	50	53	62	52	54
Kane	62	47	41	65	51	51	64	48	40	58	45	50	57	50	41	40	52	47
Millard	49	52	50	65	56	52	56	51	47	54	52	49	68	55	47	62	52	56
Morgan	71	64	56	71	65	63	73	59	58	62	62	62	77	65	59	67	68	67
Nebo	52	52	47	60	56	52	54	48	40	54	52	49	68	60	53	62	62	60
No. Sanpete	44	33	35	60	51	44	66	43	40	58	52	53	57	50	35	53	42	46
No. Summit	64	52	44	65	61	56	81	59	47	67	62	65	63	60	41	73	62	59
Park City	64	73	67	77	69	68	69	64	62	72	70	67	73	65	59	67	68	65
Piute	73	61	67	65	69	66	47	51	28	42	40	44	63	50	41	53	42	51
Rich	56	61	47	60	61	56	52	41	40	54	58	49	68	65	53	67	52	59
San Juan	25	24	26	35	27	29	31	26	28	30	28	28	57	34	30	40	42	40
Sevier	49	44	38	60	44	45	64	53	47	58	52	52	63	50	41	53	42	49
So. Sanpete	67	49	44	71	56	57	69	48	43	58	52	54	68	60	47	67	52	58
So. Summit	64	55	53	60	56	56	66	41	37	76	52	54	68	50	53	53	42	53
Tintic	25	30	24	55	19	29	33	22	10	34	28	26	57	37	41	67	52	50
Tooele	46	42	38	55	44	44	50	48	43	54	52	48	63	50	41	62	42	53
Uintah	52	39	44	60	44	48	56	48	47	54	45	50	68	55	47	62	52	56
Wasatch	56	52	50	60	56	55	64	59	58	67	62	61	63	55	47	67	52	56
Washington	49	44	44	60	44	47	58	53	50	54	58	53	68	55	47	62	52	57
Wayne	52	49	44	77	65	56	71	41	50	58	40	50	63	55	41	53	52	54
Weber	49	49	47	60	56	50	56	51	50	58	58	53	68	60	53	62	52	59
Salt Lake	39	36	35	46	44	39	50	46	43	47	52	47	63	60	47	62	52	57
Ogden	30	26	24	35	27	29	39	43	28	38	32	38	50	45	35	40	42	43
Provo	56	49	44	60	51	51	58	56	50	62	58	55	77	65	53	67	62	63
Logan	52	58	50	65	56	55	64	61	58	67	62	61	68	65	59	62	62	63
Murray	59	58	53	65	61	58	60	53	47	62	62	54	73	65	53	73	62	65
Statewide	49	47	44	60	51	50	60	53	50	58	58	54	68	60	53	62	62	60

Key
M = Math
R = Reading
L = Language
S = Science
SS = Soc. Science
C= Composite

- **Definition:** See below chart
- **Source:** Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics.
- **Trend:** Scores remained the same from 1997 to 1998 except for a decrease in Math, Reading, and Language in Grade 5. In all three of these categories, students in 5th grade scored below the 50th percentile.

Note: Categories are Mathematics, Reading, Language, Science, Social Science, and Composite. The national norm is 50 for each subset. Therefore, for example, a score of 56 indicates that the average of that group was higher than 56 percent of the students who took the test nationally.

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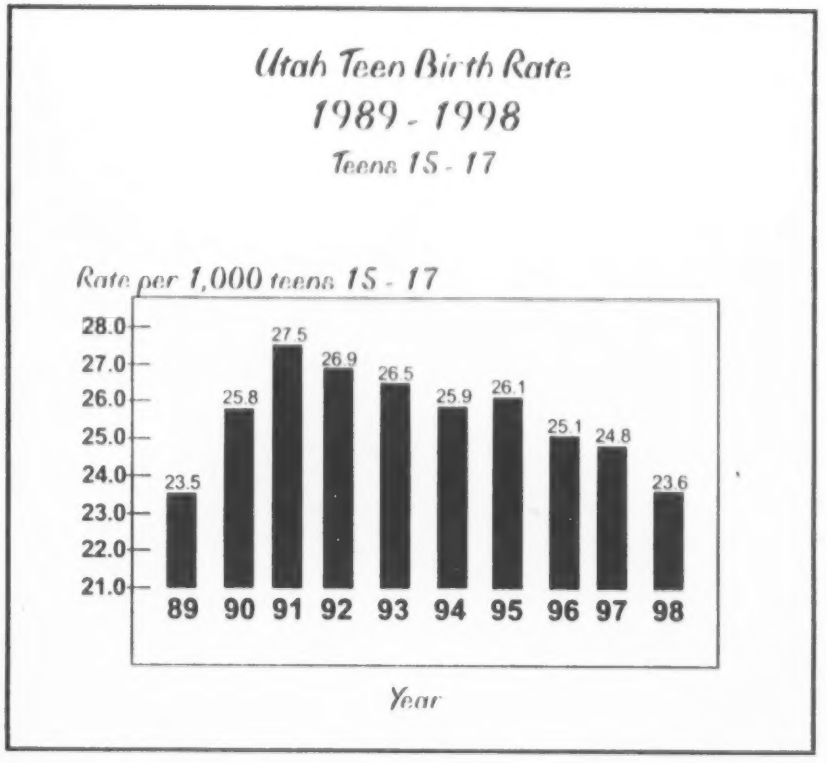
All Our Children
Choose Healthy
and Safe Behaviors.

Teen Births

- **Definition:** Statistics are for females between the ages of 15 and 17 and rates represent the number of births per 1,000 young women in that same age group.
- **Source:** Utah birth certificate data, Utah Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics.
- **Trend:** The overall teen birth rate has declined over the last few years. It decreased slightly from 1997 to 1998. The current rate is slightly above the rate ten years ago.



Utah Teen Birth Rate

per 1,000 teens age 15 - 17

	89-93 #	89-93 rate	94-98 #	94-98 rate
Beaver County	12	17.1	23	27.0
Box Elder County	112	20.7	158	22.1
Cache County	193	21.6	203	18.7
Carbon County	86	28.3	98	29.5
Daggett County	1	9.3	1	7.6
Davis County	522	18.4	599	17.1
Duchesne County	64	30.6	62	24.9
Emery County	58	35.3	48	22.6
Garfield County	9	19.4	11	18.0
Grand County	29	31.1	36	29.1
Iron County	68	23.0	98	26.5
Juab County	19	19.1	32	28.4
Kane County	21	28.1	13	14.1
Millard County	39	21.8	41	19.0
Morgan County	14	14.4	14	12.3
Piute County	2	11.6	4	20.1
Rich County	2	7.0	3	8.1
Salt Lake County	2,733	29.4	3,034	26.8
San Juan County	84	38.0	61	26.6
Sanpete County	63	22.5	76	24.4
Sevier	74	29.4	96	31.8
Summit County	22	11.0	42	14.5
Tooele County	144	35.3	171	37.8
Uintah County	120	33.3	112	25.9
Utah County	812	20.4	925	21.3
Wasatch County	40	26.3	40	19.6
Washington Cnty	131	18.5	224	24.4
Wayne County	5	16.5	7	19.4
Weber County	764	36.5	937	39.3

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Utah Married Teen Birth Rate

per 1,000 teens 15 - 17

	89-93		94-98	
	#	rate	#	rate
Beaver County	8	11.4	13	15.2
Box Elder County	54	10.0	40	5.6
Cache County	92	10.3	74	6.8
Carbon County	29	9.6	21	6.3
Daggett County	0	0.0	0	0.0
Davis County	163	5.7	147	4.2
Duchesne County	35	16.8	23	9.2
Emery County	24	14.6	18	8.5
Garfield County	4	8.6	5	8.2
Grand County	6	6.4	11	8.9
Iron County	38	12.8	34	9.2
Juab County	15	15.1	11	9.8
Kane County	13	17.4	4	4.3
Millard County	18	10.1	11	5.1
Morgan County	8	8.2	4	3.5
Piute County	1	5.8	4	20.1
Rich County	2	7.0	1	2.7
Salt Lake County	759	8.2	573	5.1
San Juan County	23	10.4	14	6.1
Sanpete County	33	11.8	33	10.6
Sevier	33	13.1	43	14.2
Summit County	14	7.0	25	8.6
Tooele County	41	10.0	46	10.2
Uintah County	58	16.1	36	8.3
Utah County	345	8.7	321	7.4
Wasatch County	23	15.1	19	9.3
Washington Cnty	59	8.3	104	11.3
Wayne County	3	9.9	4	11.1
Weber County	207	9.9	165	6.9

Utah Single Teen Birth Rate

per 1,000 teens 15 - 17

	89-93		94-98	
	#	rate	#	rate
Beaver County	4	5.7	10	11.7
Box Elder County	58	10.7	118	16.5
Cache County	101	11.3	129	11.9
Carbon County	57	18.8	77	23.2
Daggett County	1	9.3	1	7.6
Davis County	359	12.6	452	12.9
Duchesne County	29	13.9	39	15.7
Emery County	34	20.7	30	14.1
Garfield County	5	10.8	6	9.8
Grand County	23	24.6	25	20.2
Iron County	30	10.1	64	17.3
Juab County	4	4.0	21	18.7
Kane County	8	10.7	9	9.8
Millard County	21	11.8	30	13.9
Morgan County	6	6.2	10	8.8
Piute County	1	5.8	0	0.0
Rich County	0	0.0	2	5.4
Salt Lake County	1,974	21.2	2,461	21.8
San Juan County	61	27.6	47	20.5
Sanpete County	30	10.7	43	13.8
Sevier	41	16.3	53	17.5
Summit County	8	4.0	17	5.9
Tooele County	103	25.2	125	27.6
Uintah County	62	17.2	76	17.6
Utah County	467	11.7	604	13.9
Wasatch County	17	11.2	21	10.3
Washington Cnty	72	10.2	120	13.1
Wayne County	2	6.6	3	8.3
Weber County	557	26.6	772	32.4

"...the most powerful pregnancy prevention strategy is to ensure that all of our children have the opportunities, skills, and confidence in their own potential to allow them to make the decisions that will safeguard their own futures."

Doug Nelson
President
Annie E. Casey Foundation

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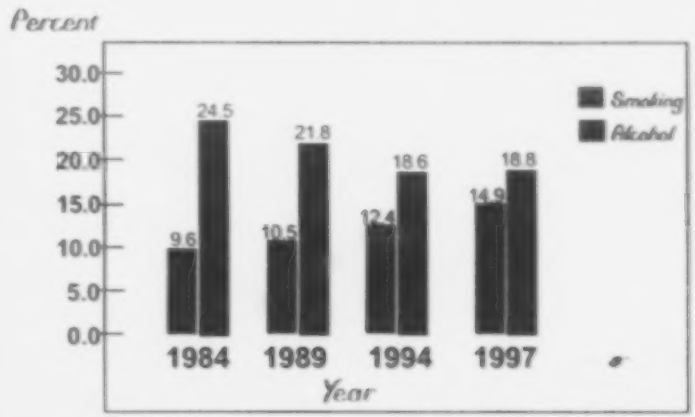
Teen Smoking and Alcohol Use

- **Definition:** The Division of Substance Abuse administers surveys to students in grades 7 through 12. The questions responded to are: "Have you smoked a cigarette in the last 30 days", and "Have you taken a drink of alcohol in the last 30 days". The survey is anonymous, self-reported, and confidential. Results are reported for the state and for the 13 planning districts.
- **Source:** Department of Human Services, Division of Substance Abuse.
- **Trend:** Teens smoking has risen consistently over the last few years. Teen alcohol use remained steady from 1994 to 1997.

Percent of Utah Teens Reporting They had Smoked Tobacco or Used Alcohol in Past 30 Days



Percent of Utah Teens Reporting They had Smoked Tobacco or Used Alcohol in Past 30 Days: 1994 and 1997

	Smoking		Alcohol	
	94	97	94	97
Bear River	11.1	19.4	12.5	19.5
Weber	14.5	17.4	21.4	21.7
Salt Lake	12.9	15.0	21.3	19.4
Davis	10.2	16.8	16.3	20.2
Tooele	18.2	20.3	29.3	28.2
Wasatch	13.4	8.5	16.9	16.8
Utah	8.5	8.3	11.3	10.7
Summit	12.5	16.5	23.8	30.3
Central	18.5	16.5	21.9	18.9
Southwest	14.3	12.9	18.7	18.5
Uintah	18.3	16.3	23.5	20.7
Four Corners	17.2	21.4	31.1	30.7
San Juan	19.2	22.2	18.4	17.1

"We must restore to teenagers a belief in themselves, their futures, and the broader society. As long as they lack adequate opportunities to learn, work, develop healthy self-esteem, and succeed, our nation will face abnormally high rates of teen pregnancy, drug use, and violence..."

Children's Defense Fund

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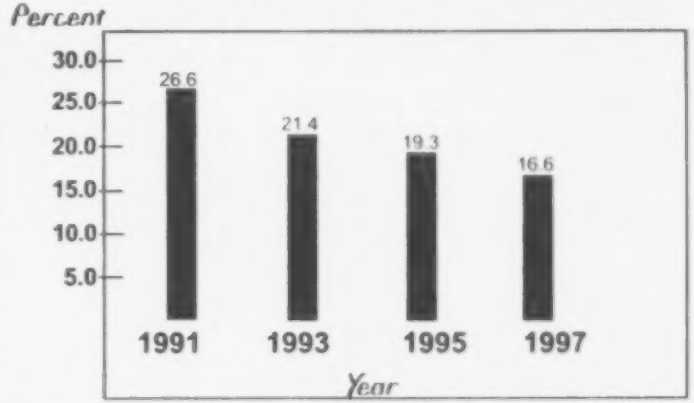
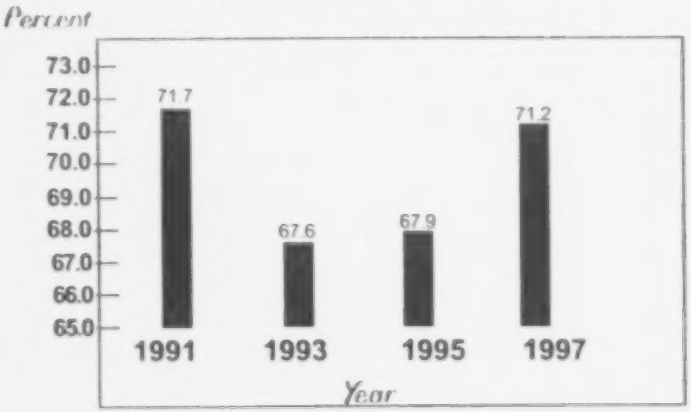
Youth Risk Behavior Survey

- **Definition:** The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System surveys high school students (grades 9 through 12) and is administered in the classroom every two years. The sample is drawn at the state level and therefore conclusions cannot be made at smaller geographic levels. Many questions are asked on the survey concerning healthy behaviors and life-style choices.
- **Source:** Center for Disease Control, administered through Utah State Office of Education.
- **Trend:** Teens are choosing to exercise more, wear seatbelts more often, and are less likely to view themselves as overweight.

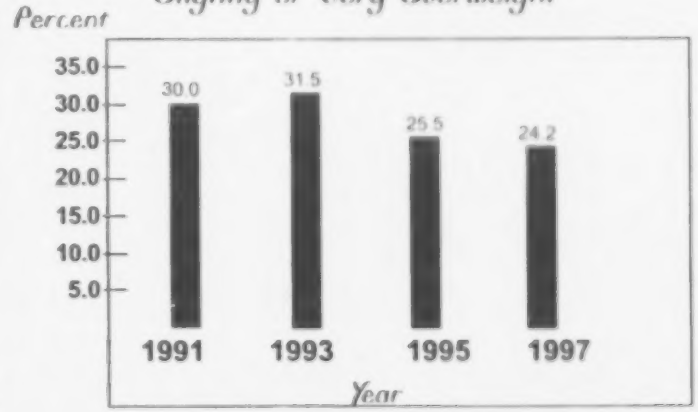
"How often do you wear a seatbelt when driving in a car driven by someone else"
Percent Responding 'Never' or 'Rarely'.



"On how many of the past 7 days did you participate in vigorous exercise or sports for at least 20 minutes."
Percent Responding 3 or more times a week



"How do you describe your weight"
Percent Responding
'Slightly' or 'Very' Overweight*



*In 1997, 33.6% of the girls responded slightly or very overweight compared to 15.1% of the boys.

[1]Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2000

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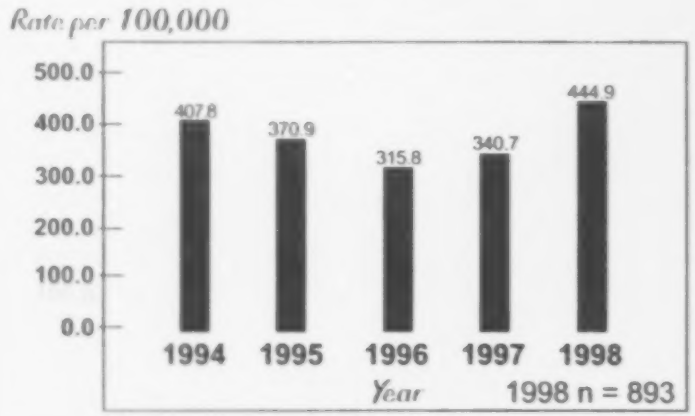
Chlamydia Diagnosis Among Teens

- **Definition:** Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by a bacteria. Chlamydia is now recognized as one of the most common and among the most damaging of all STDs seen in the United States. Anyone who has unprotected sex can be infected with chlamydia, virtually all chlamydia infections are sexually transmitted, except those of newborns who may acquire this infection from their mother during birth. Chlamydia disproportionately affects girls and young women, and can lead to infertility. Rates are per 100,000 youth ages 15 to 19.
- **Source:** Utah State Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology.
- **Trend:** Chlamydia infections among teens has risen substantially since 1997 and is well above the 1994 rate of 407.8.

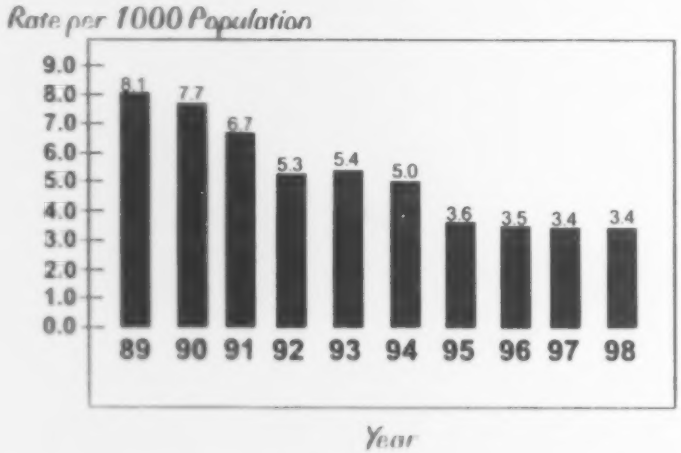
Rate of Chlamydia Infection Among Teens, ages 15 - 19



Abortion Rates

- **Definition:** Abortion rates for teens is presented as a rate per 1,000 teens ages 15 to 17 and includes those teens terminating a pregnancy by means of an abortion.
- **Source:** Utah State Department of Health. Office of Vital Records and Statistics.
- **Trend:** The abortion rate among 15 to 17 year olds has dropped in Utah over the last 10 years. For married teens the rate has dropped from 1.0 in 1989 to 0.1 in 1998. This trend is mirrored in single teens, dropping from 7.1 in 1989 to 3.3 in 1998.

Teen Abortion Rate, Age 15 - 17 1989 - 1998



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How Adults Can Advocate for Children

Anyone Can Be an Advocate

All you have to do is be willing to challenge systems when they don't work and support laws and policies that do work. Most importantly, you need to be a voice for those who can't speak for themselves -- **children**.

Why advocate for Children

Because:

- children do not vote, their voices too often go unheard
- children and youth have rights which must be honored
- children and youth deserve to have government programs Work in their best interest

Working with policy makers....

Gaining the support of policy makers is an important and valuable strategy for citizens and organizations. Often this can be done by educating them. Letter writing is one way to inform, educate and/or influence decision-makers. Another way is meeting with policy makers -- members of the City Council, Mayor's office, senior government officials, etc. Finally, phone decision makers to discuss upcoming issues that influence the lives of children.

Source: 1999 WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook

What you can do to advocate for children and youth...

- educate your community (neighborhood, social gatherings, faith community, clubs or civic organizations, school) on the importance of supporting children and youth
- be informed -- read the paper, watch the news, attend community meetings
- mobilize a campaign in your community to support children and youth
- teach others to advocate for themselves
- make children a priority at work
- educate elected and appointed officials
- volunteer
- testify at public hearings
- become involved with a group that works with/for children and youth
- write op-eds or letters to the editor, do an editorial on the radio or TV
- vote
- become a partner with Utah Children
- Attend the 2000 KIDS COUNT Advocacy Academy

REMEMBER TO ASK "HOW ARE THE CHILDREN?"

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About Utah Children

Utah Children was founded in 1985 by individuals concerned about children whose parents are least able to protect and nurture them. The goal is to encourage preventive investment in children before they get sick, get into trouble, drop out of school or suffer family breakdown. Utah Children does not provide direct service, but seeks to complement direct services for children by providing a bridge between community programs and state policy-making. Utah Children seeks to:

- Improve and increase the effectiveness of the public systems charged with the protection of abused, neglected, and foster children,
- Assure the provision of children's basic needs: adequate nutrition, health care, child care, and monetary support from absent parents,
- Assure that safe, quality child care is available to all children,
- Protect our communities and redirect delinquent youth by improving the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system.

About KIDS COUNT

Utah KIDS COUNT is one of several projects of Utah Children. It is partially funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation of Baltimore, Maryland which funds similar projects in every state for the purpose of measuring and reporting on the status of children over time. The data is used to inform public debate and strengthen public action on behalf of children and families within our nation.

Through KIDS COUNT projects the Annie E. Casey Foundation encourages state, county, and city efforts to track the status of children for the purpose of ensuring better futures for all communities in the United States.

By providing Utah policymakers and citizens with data-based information about child well-being, UTAH KIDS COUNT seeks to enhance local, state, and national discussions concerning healthy, educated, safe, and economically-secure futures for all our children.

Partners in UTAH KIDS COUNT

- Utah Children, Project Administrator
- FACT Steering Committee (Families, Agencies, & Communities Together)
- Utah Department of Health/Utah Child Indicators Project
- Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, State Data Center

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Utah Power, A Division of Pacificorp
Utah State Employees Charitable Fund
Wells Fargo
Wheeler Machinery Co.
Wild Oats Markets

Religious and Civic Organizations

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Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Bountiful Community Church
Episcopal Diocese of Utah
Exchange Club of Salt Lake City
Holladay United Church of Christ
Newcomer's Club of Salt Lake City

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Utah Barrier
Judith Romney Wolbach

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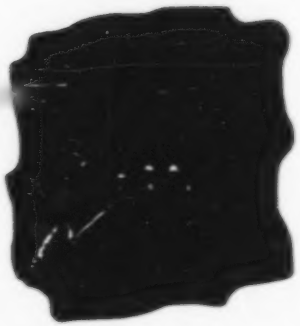
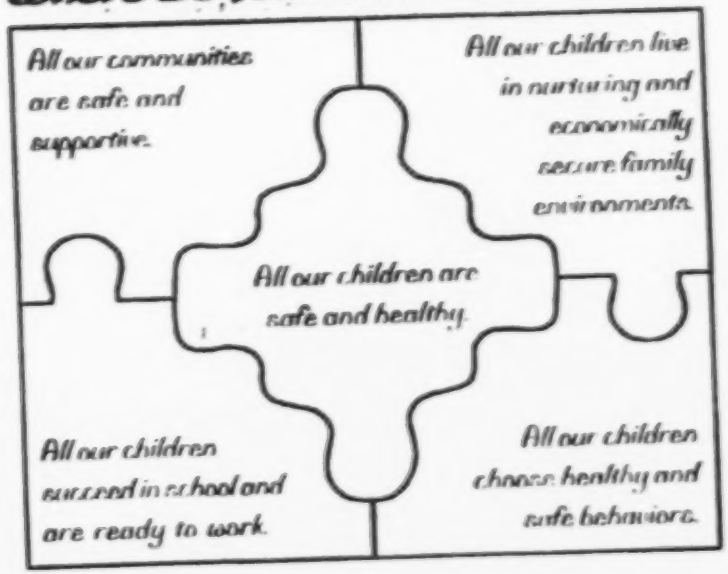


Where Do You Fit into the Puzzle?


All our communities are safe and supportive.
All our children live in nurturing and economically secure family environments.
All our children are safe and healthy.
All our children succeed in school and are ready to work.
All our children choose healthy and safe behaviors.

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